THE

European Magazine,

For APRIL 1798.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Swete's Letter is received; but as we have not interfered in the diſpute between him and Mr. P. we do not think it neceſſary to notice it further.

S. S——n's Verſification of Mrs. Rowe is what he deſcribes it, too haſty a production.

Letters from Francis Baily in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 17, to April 14, 1798.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middleſex	48	2	00	0	27	4	20	2	25	5
Surry	51	2	24	0	25	0	19	8	28	0
Hertford	47	0	00	0	26	2	18	7	28	9
Bedford	44	2	26	8	24	8	18	2	30	4
Hunting.	46	2	00	0	23	10	15	8	19	6
Northam.	44	0	27	0	24	0	16	6	23	6
Rutland	50	6	00	0	29	0	22	0	29	0
Leiceſter	51	8	00	0	29	0	18	6	28	6
Nottingh.	57	10	29	0	34	5	19	2	27	0
Derby	59	0	00	0	29	0	20	6	32	9
Stafford	55	0	00	0	33	9	23	11	1	11
Salop	50	9	37	0	34	5	22	2	37	4
Hereford	49	7	41	8	33	0	19	7	30	4
Worceſt.	52	0	24	4	31	6	24	5	29	2
Warwick	56	3	00	0	31	0	20	9	29	10
Wilts	52	4	00	0	30	8	23	2	35	0
Berks	51	6	00	0	23	3	22	0	28	3
Oxford	53	4	00	0	24	0	20	10	26	4
Bucks	48	3	00	0	25	0	20	6	25	3

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Eſſex	50	6	23	6	23	8	19	10	22	7
Kent	49	4	00	0	24	6	18	10	24	9
Suſſex	45	8	00	0	25	6	20	6	00	0
Suffolk	48	3	24	0	23	11	16	2	20	2
Cambrid.	42	8	20	0	20	9	15	6	19	10
Norfolk	44	7	20	0	23	0	15	7	20	6
Lincoln	44	7	28	0	23	3	13	7	22	1
York	46	5	29	10	26	1	15	11	24	10
Durham	51	0	00	0	27	0	20	8	00	0
Northum.	43	6	30	0	21	3	17	0	00	0
Cumberl.	54	6	35	4	26	2	20	10	00	0
Weſtmor.	59	3	40	0	27	2	20	6	00	0
Lancaſh.	53	1	00	0	32	1	19	4	30	0
Cheſhire	50	2	00	0	00	0	18	8	00	0
Glouceſt.	54	2	00	0	30	8	23	6	31	4
Somerſet	57	6	00	0	33	2	18	0	00	0
Monmou.	52	9	00	0	33	4	00	0	00	0
Devon	59	5	00	0	28	7	16	2	00	0
Cornwall	56	8	00	0	33	0	16	5	00	0
Dorſet	54	6	00	0	28	8	18	0	00	0
Hants	49	7	00	0	25	8	20	11	30	3

WALES.

N. Wales	53	4	32	0	24	4	13	0	40	0
S. Wales	58	0	00	0	40	0	11	0	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
	MARCH.		
27	29.97	41	N.
28	30.02	42	S.W.
29	29.80	43	N.
30	29.74	44	S.E.
31	29.97	34	N.
	APRIL.		
1	29.96	35	N.E.
2	29.85	43	S.
3	29.52	47	W.
4	29.34	51	S.
5	29.52	53	S.
6	29.71	54	S.W.
7	30.04	53	W.
8	30.20	55	W.
9	30.32	56	S.S.E.
10	30.33	55	E.
11	30.34	53	S.E.
12	30.21	54	E.
13	30.04	56	E.
14	29.94	57	S.
15	29.78	56	S.
16	29.65	57	S.W.
17	29.75	58	E.S.E.
18	29.75	54	N.
19	29.71	55	S.E.
20	30.00	53	N.E.
21	30.10	52	E.
22	30.15	53	E.
23	30.12	52	E.
24	30.13	54	E.
25	30.20	51	N.
26	30.17	56	S.E.

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THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW;

FOR APRIL 1798.

DR. HUGH BLAIR,

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

IN our Magazine for September 1783, on the publication of the Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, by Dr. Blair, we preſented our readers with an account of him to that period. Little is now to be added. The events of the life of a man of letters afford but few incidents.

By Mr. Boſwell * we are informed, that at an early period of Dr. Blair's life, while he and his couſin, Mr. George Bannatine, were ſtudents in divinity, they wrote a poem, entitled "The Reſurrection," copies of which were handed about in MS. No perſon appearing to claim the performance, a perſon, more deſirous of fame than delicate in the means of obtaining it, publiſhed in 1747 an edition of it in folio, to which the name of William Douglas, M. D. was appended as the author. We believe the real authors were but little ſolicitous about their property in the performance, though we truſt they did not permit ſo groſs an impoſition to paſs on the public without expoſing the impoſtor.

The following anecdote is extracted from the ſame author †: "The Rev. Dr. Hugh Blair, who had long been admired as a preacher at Edinburgh, thought now of diffuſing his excellent ſermons more extenſively, and encreaſing his reputation by publiſhing a collection of them. He tranſmitted the manuſcript to Mr. Strahan the printer, who, after keeping it for ſome time, wrote a letter to him diſcouraging the publication. Such at firſt was the unpropitious ſtate of one of the moſt ſucceſsful theological books that has ever appeared. Mr. Strahan, however, had ſent one of the ſermons to Dr. Johnſon for his opinion; and after his unfavourable letter to Dr. Blair had been ſent off, he received from Johnſon, on Chriſtmas eve, a note in which was the following paragraph:

"I have read over Dr. Blair's firſt ſermon with more than approbation; to ſay it is good is to ſay too little."

"I believe Mr. Strahan had very ſoon after this time a converſation with Dr. Johnſon concerning them; and then he very candidly wrote again to Dr. Blair, incloſing Johnſon's note, and agreeing to purchaſe the volume, for which he and Mr. Cadell gave one hundred pounds. The ſale was ſo rapid and extenſive, and the approbation of the public ſo high, that, to their honour be it recorded, the proprietors made Dr. Blair a preſent firſt of one ſum, and afterwards of another, of fifty pounds, thus voluntarily doubling the ſtipulated price: and when he prepared another volume, they gave him at once three hundred pounds, being in all five hundred pounds, by an agreement to which I am a ſubſcribing witneſs: and now for a third octavo volume he has received no leſs than ſix hundred pounds."

Thus far Mr. Boſwell; and it appears from various parts of his work, that Dr. Johnſon's favourable opinion of Dr. Blair ſuffered little if any diminution during his life. In the year 1778 he ſaid ‡, "I read yeſterday Dr. Blair's ſermon on Devotion, from the text

* Boſwell's Life of Johnſon, 8vo. Vol. i. p. 324.

† Ibid. Vol. ii. p. 466.

‡ Ibid. Vol. iii. p. 128.

'*Cornelius, a devout man.*' His doctrine is the beſt limited, the beſt expreſſed: there is the moſt warmth without fanaticiſm, the moſt rational tranſport. There is one part of it which I diſapprove, and I'd have him correct it; which is, that 'he who does not feel joy in religion is far from the kingdom of Heaven!' there are many good men whoſe fear of God predominates over their love. It may diſcourage. It was raſhly ſaid. A noble ſermon it is indeed. I wiſh Blair would come over to the Church of England."

In the year 1794 Dr. Blair added a fourth volume to the preceding three, formerly publiſhed; and it is no ſmall eulogium to pronounce it equal in all points to thoſe which had already obtained the public favour. Beſides theſe, Dr. Blair has publiſhed ſome occaſional ſermons, particularly one on the Importance of Religious Knowledge to Mankind, preached in 1750 before the Society for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge.

Dr. Blair is at this time Profeſſor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

THE WANDERER.

NO. I.

Ἀνδρά, μοι ἔννεπε Μοῦσα πολύτροπον, ὃς μάλα πολλὰ
Πλάγχθη ἐπεὶ Τροίης ἱερὸν πτολίεθρον ἔπερσε
Πολλῶν δ' ἀνθρώπων ἴδεν ἄστεα καὶ νόον ἔγνω
Πολλὰ δ' ὅγ' ἐν πόντῳ πάθεν ἄλγεα ὃν κατὰ θυμόν
Ἀρνύμενος ἥν τε Ψυχὴν καὶ νόστον ἑταίρων
Ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὡς ἑτάρους ἐρρύσατο ἱέμενός περ·
Αὐτῶν γὰρ σφετέρῃσιν ἀτασθαλίῃσιν ὄλοντο,
Νήπιοι οἱ κατάβοῦς ὑπερίονος ἠελίοιο
Ἤσθιον· αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖσιν ἀφείλετο νόστιμον ἦμαρ,
Τῶν ἁμόθεν γε, θεὰ, θύγατερ Διὸς, εἰπὲ καὶ ἡμῖν. HOMER.

The Man, for wiſdom's various arts renown'd,
Long exerciſed in woes, O Muſe! reſound.
Who, when his arms had wrought the deſtined fall
Of ſacred Troy, and raz'd her Heav'n built wall;
Wand'ring from clime to clime obſervant ſtray'd,
Their manners noted, and their ſtates ſurvey'd;
On ſtormy ſeas unnumber'd toils he bore,
Safe with his friends, to gain his natal ſhore:
Vain toils! their impious folly dared to prey
On herds devoted to the God of Day:
The God vindictive doom'd them never more
(Ah, Men unbleſs'd!) to touch their natal ſhore.
O ſnatch ſome portion of theſe acts from fate,
Celeſtial Muſe! and to our world relate. POPE.

WHEN a large party is aſſembled by chance at a public entertainment, and the company are unacquainted with each other, they may be ſaid to be on an abſolute equality. No reverence can be ſhewn to the man whoſe family is unknown, neither can he claim attention whoſe riches, as far as concerns the reſt of the company, are buried in the bowels of the earth. This is a circumſtance which muſt have ſtruck every man who is in the habit of frequenting large ſocieties; he muſt alſo have obſerved, or he has obſerved very little, that in ſuch a ſituation talents attain that pre-eminence allotted them by nature: the politician harangues upon his favourite topic, pleaſed with the attention it procures; the man of learning "conſults the dead, and lives paſt ages o'er;" but, above all, the traveller ſeizes the attention and faſcinates the regard of every one preſent. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the avidity with which the accounts of travellers are received by all ranks of people in England: there ſeems to be a principle

principle of curioſity implanted in us by nature, and it is a principle to which I for obvious reaſons ſhall not object; as I ſtand in the ſituation of a traveller myſelf, and conſequently may hope to receive a ſmall portion of that attention, which I have ever been willing to pay; but as, without being properly introduced, I can only obtain a caſual and fleeting regard, I ſhall proceed to give ſuch an account of myſelf as will at leaſt free me from the charge of haranguing upon intereſted motives, and thus give me a chance of being liſtened to by the good people of England; a circumſtance which I ſhould hope for in vain, were I the tool of men in power; being firmly convinced, that my fellow countrymen, in their ardent love of liberty, would diſdain liſtening to an oracle itſelf, had they reaſon to ſuſpect that the high prieſt acted under the influence of their rulers.

I was born in this great metropolis; my mother humoured me from my infancy, but as I hope I have no great portion of evil in my compoſition, the ill effects of her indulgence had no other effect than that of inſtilling into my turbulent boſom an unconquerable propenſity to follow my own inclinations: the firſt Latin diſtich I learned by rote was the following from Horace:

Nullius addictus jurare in verba magiſtri
Quo me cunque rapit tempeſtas, deferor hoſpes;

which I repeated with all the ardour of youthful admiration. I muſt however confeſs, that in my roving temper I met with conſiderable oppoſition from my father, who in the regularity of his motions bore no very diſtant reſemblance to a town clock. By him I was placed in the counting-houſe of a reſpectable merchant in the city, but growing ſoon weary of the regularity and confinement attendant on a life of buſineſs, eloped, and in imitation of the renowned Goldſmith, actually made the tour of Europe on foot.

On my return I was, by the addreſs of my mother, ſhortly reconciled to my father, who died the year following, nor did my mother long ſurvive him. By their deaths I became poſſeſſed of a handſome fortune, and thus, to my inexpreſſible delight, enabled to gratify my wandering propenſities. To wander, indeed, has ever been the darling wiſh of my heart: the trammels of ſociety appeared to me an inſupportable burthen, inſomuch that ſince the period of my father's deceaſe, I have viſited, as far as my power extended, every part of the habitable globe, to which the accounts of travellers or my own curioſity invited me. I ſojourned a conſiderable time among the ſavages of North America; their rambling mode of life pleaſed me, and I verily believe, that had I met with a ſufficient ſupply of books, I ſhould have taken up my abode with thoſe primitive ſons of nature. France and Italy afterwards detained me ſeveral years, till the French Revolution, behind which every virtue and every joy is but as the track of the ſhip in the ocean, drove me homeward, and forced me to take ſhelter in this my native land, which I reviſited with as much delight as the dove felt at regaining the ark, after wandering in vain over the dark expanſe of waters.

Nor ſhould it be imagined that my excurſions have been confined to ſeas and continents. I have carefully peruſed the human heart, examined with attention every vice and every folly that ſhoot up there to choak the fair fruits of wiſdom and virtue, and the reſult of my ſpeculations has been a firm conviction, that as commerce has brought to our ports the commodities of every nation, ſo this promiſcuous intercourſe of our countrymen with the reſt of the world, has made England a grand reſervoir of virtues and vices of the moſt oppoſite tendency. Here ſerioufneſs and levity, cunning and ſimplicity, honeſty and knavery, economy and diſſipation, all "chaos-like together cruſhed and bruiſed," not unfrequently unite in the ſame character, whilſt the ſtrange mortal (probably calling himſelf a philoſopher) who is fated to ſuffer this internal commotion, may be ſeen ſtriving in vain to curb the powerful and oppoſite paſſions that rage within him; in appearance not unlike Eolus, as deſcribed by Virgil:

——hic vaſto Rex Eolus antro
Luctantes ventos, tempeſtateſque ſonoras
Imperio premit, ac vinclis et carcere fremit.
Illi indignantes magno cum murmure montis
Circum clauſtra fremunt.

It is from reflections like the foregoing that I have come to the reſolution of commencing author, and pouring ſome of that knowledge which it has been the buſineſs of my life to collect. I am aware of the difficulties of ſuch an undertaking, and of the obſtructions which critical rigour has ever been prone to throw in the way of a literary Wanderer. I ſhall probably be told that the character

of

of a good writer is not fo eafy of attainment as vanity and preſumption are apt to imagine. To this I have only to reply, that "to climb ſteep hills requires ſlow pace at firſt," and that no man ought to deſpair of celebrity who has peruſed Pope's Juvenile Epiſtles, or the Ode with which Swift made his debut in the literary world.

Homer deſcribes Patroclus fighting on the plains of Troy, under cover of the Shield of Achilles. In imitation of ſo careful and diſcreet a warrior, I have determined, if it holds out any encouragement, to iſſue forth ſheltered by the celebrity of THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE; to lend an occaſional hand in laſhing the follies of the times, ſometimes to lull my readers and myſelf in the lap of moral reflections, ſometimes to cull flowers from the regions of Parnaſſus, and laſtly to endeavour, by every exertion in my power, to prove myſelf not totally unfit for the employment I have undertaken.

ACCOUNT OF THE SAVOY,

[WITH A VIEW.]

SAVOY, or Lancaſter Houſe, was ſituated to the weſtward of Somerſet Houſe, between the Strand and the Thames. This place obtained the name of the Savoy from Peter, Earl of Savoy and Richmond, who built it about the year 1245, and afterwards transferred it to the Friars of Montjoy, of whom Queen Elinor, the wife of King Henry III. purchaſed it for her ſon Henry, Duke of Lancaſter. The Duke afterwards enlarged and beautified it, at the expence of 52,000 marks, at that time an immenſe ſum. Here John, King of France, reſided, when a priſoner in England in the year 1357, and upon his return hither in 1363, when it was eſteemed one of the fineſt palaces in England.

This edifice was burnt in 1381 by the Kentiſh rebels, on account of ſome pique they had conceived againſt John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, who was then the proprietor. But the ground afterwards devolving to the crown, King Henry VII. began to rebuild it for an hoſpital, for the reception of an hundred diſtreſſed objects; but that Prince not living to ſee it completed, Henry the Eighth, his ſon, not only granted his manor of the Savoy to the Biſhop of Wincheſter, and others the Executors of his Father's will, towards finiſhing the hoſpital; but by his charter of the 5th of July 1513, conſtituted them a body politic and corporate, to conſiſt of a maſter, five ſecular chaplains, and four regulars, in order of his *Jeſus Chriſt, his mother, and St. John the Baptiſt*; the foundation to be denominated *The Hoſpital of King Henry VII. late King of England, of the Savoy.*

This hoſpital was ſuppreſſed in the reign of Edward the Sixth, when the revenues were found to amount to 53*l.* *per annum*, which that Prince gave to the city of London, towards making a proviſion for the hoſpitals of Bridewell, Chriſt Church, and St. Thomas; but Queen Mary converted it into an hoſpital again, and having endowed it anew, her ladies and maids of honour completely furniſhed it, at their own expence, with all neceſſaries. However the hoſpital was again ſuppreſſed upon the acceſſion of Queen Elizabeth to the throne, and the revenues applied to the uſes intended by her brother.

Nothing is now to be ſeen but the ruins of the ancient edifice, built with free-ſtone and flints; among which, a few years ſince remained part of a great building, in which detachments of the King's guards laid, and where they have their Marſhalſea priſon for the confinement of deſerters and other offenders, and to lodge their recruits.

A part of the Savoy was aſſigned by King William the Third for the reſidence of the French refugees, who have ſtill a chapel here, in which they conform to the Church of England.

SWITZERLAND.

BY the information which we have been able to collect from different quarters, it appears that the whole of the interval from the time when the prolongation of the armiſtice was agreed upon, to the 5th of March, on which day the French entered Berne, was one continued ſeries of intrigue and perfidy on the part of

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

Part of the REMAINS of the SAVOY PALACE near *SOMERSET HOUSE*

Drawn on the Spot Jan.y 1798 *& Engraved by S. Rawle.*

of the French, and of timidity, irresolution, and inconsistency, on that of the Bernese Government.

The French had, from the beginning, their partizans in the Councils of Berne. Some, perhaps, but those probably few in number, won over to them by actual personal corruption; others, enamoured of their principles, and desirous of innovating, at all hazards, upon the ancient constitution of their country, for the sake of trying the experiment of a constitution founded on liberty and equality; others, again (probably the largest number) deluded by the hope, that if the present war could by any means be brought to a termination, they should be able, by fair parley and negociation, to bring the French to a sense of the injustice of their attack upon Switzerland, as well as of the interest which France must have in preserving the friendship and good-will of so respectable a neighbour, rather than in incurring its everlasting enmity, by a continued and unprofitable aggression. Acting upon one or other of these principles, a considerable majority of the Council opposed the manly and decisive measures which the Avoyer Steiguer (and those Members of the Government who saw with just apprehension the real, and, to say the truth, the almost undisguised designs of France against the liberty, and the existence of Switzerland as an independent country) would have adopted early in the contest; measures which would probably have checked, in the first onset, the ardour of the French, and which their own people not only would have carried through with spirit and cheartulness, if called upon to do so, but did themselves call upon their Government to bring forward, and ultimately overwhelmed with their vengeance, those whom they suspected of having prevented their adoption.

The majority were for treating, but they did not presume to think themselves in a situation even to treat with an invading enemy, until they had endeavoured to propitiate that enemy by a sacrifice of so much of their ancient laws and privileges as they thought might induce him to listen with patience to some modest propotals for the preservation of the remainder. They reformed therefore, and they opened a negociation. The reform destroyed the energy of the Government at home. The negociation gave ample room to the French not only to increase their force by fresh detachments from the Italian army, but also to regulate their operations from without, in such a manner as should best tally with the preparations for their reception, which were busily carried on by their friends within the walls of Berne.

It is unnecessary to repeat here what has been published in all the newspapers of Europe, the terms of peace which France proposed—the modifications under which the dastardly rulers of Berne offered to accept them. It is sufficient to observe, that the price which France exacted for forbearance was precisely, or within a trifle, the same as the penalty which she has inflicted for resistance—the subversion of the ancient Government, and the substitution of one on the French model—Hostages, proscriptions of individuals and of families—and a sum of money.

While the Council deliberated on these and such like demands, the peasantry of the country were crowding to the gates of Berne with offers of service, and demanding to be led against the invaders. The spirit of the troops rose at times so high, that the Council had not the courage nor the power to repress it; and, on the 26th of February, General D'Erlach received full powers to attack the enemy if he should see it right, immediately upon the expiration of the armistice on the 2d of March. This concession was no sooner extorted from the Council, than the French General Brune was apprized of it by the French faction. He took his measures accordingly, determining to make the attack himself when the Swiss should not be prepared for it. He proposed a new conference for the amicable arrangement of existing differences. The French faction supported the proposal, as highly likely to produce an advantageous and honourable peace—the majority of the Council were induced to come into it; part because they were weary of opposing to no purpose, and part yielded to the old argument, that a refusal would *irritate the enemy*, and would give him an opportunity of proving to Europe, that they were not sincere in their desire for accommodation. Fifty-five Members had the good sense to oppose the measure, but in vain.

The consequence of determining upon this new conference with an armed enemy in the heart of their country, was the withdrawing the authority given to General D'Erlach to attack on the expiration of the armistice, and thus leaving the Swiss army at the mercy of French good faith. For a moment, on the 1st of March, the Council seemed to have been

sensible

ſenſible of their imprudence, and a reſolution was haſtily obtained, reſtoring to General D'Erlach the liberty to attack the next day. But in the courſe of a few hours, the French faction regained its aſcendancy, and General D'Erlach's powers were again withdrawn. The reſult was what might be expected. While the deputies of Berne and Fribourg were conferring at the conferences of Payerne, and the Council of Berne was hugging itſelf in the notion of not irritating the enemy, and of having put it out of his power to prove to Europe that they were not ſincere in their deſire for accommodation—the French General Brune did preciſely what he had all along intended to do, and what the ſupporters of the preſent ſyſtem in the Council perfectly knew that he intended. He attacked the Swiſs army on the night of the 1ſt: the battle was obſtinate and bloody, but there was an Officer high in command in the Swiſs army, who was unwilling to *irritate the enemy*. He abandoned his charge—the battle was loſt, and Fribourg was taken. The name of this wretch has not reached us.

General Brune entered Fribourg on the ſame night that the army under General Schauenbourg entered Soleure. Fribourg was given up to every ſpecies of exceſs and outrage. The Avoyer Verror, a magiſtrate of high character, and who conducted himſelf with exemplary courage, was butchered. His body was mutilated in the moſt ſhocking manner, and his head paraded round the city on a pike.

From the moment of the loſs of this battle by the treachery of an officer, ſuſpicion and diſunion were propagated through the Swiſs army. The French knew how to improve theſe diſpoſitions: their emiſſaries ſpread themſelves through the Canton, pointing out as objects of diſtruſt every man of real character, honeſty, and courage—ſuggeſting to the peaſantry the danger of truſting themſelves to the conduct of men who were hired to betray them; and recommending them to enſure their ſafety by ſtanding by quietly, and letting things take their courſe. In many parts of the Northern Cantons a Louis d'or was known to be the fixed price which any man might receive for merely declining to march to the aſſiſtance of Berne.

The movements of the Swiſs army were ſuch as to give countenance to theſe notions among the people, as from the 2d they were (neceſſarily perhaps, and inevitably after having miſſed the firſt opportunity of attacking) one continued retreat. They fought, however, in retreating. On the 2d, 3d, and 4th, there were repeated and deſperate engagements, in every one of which the Swiſs ſoldiers fought, in the firſt inſtance, with the greateſt fury againſt the French; and afterwards, when they were obliged to fall back, turned their arms againſt their Officers, whom they ſuſpected of ſlackneſs, or of treachery.

The Council at Berne in the mean time continued faithful to the ſyſtem of cowardice and ſelf-betrayal with which they had ſet out. They ſtill continued reforming and negociating—a Proviſional Government was erected; and there remained but one article left to diſpute with the enemy, which was the immediate diſbanding of all their troops.

Yet, however, the ſpirit of patriotiſm was not extinguiſhed nor ſuppreſſed among the people of the country. That part of the troops which were at Berne demanded loudly to be led againſt the French army under Schauenbourg, which was now rapidly advancing from Soleure towards the city. The Proviſional Government, though it might have the will, wanted the power to reſiſt the enthuſiaſm of the troops. The venerable Avoyer Steiguer put himſelf at their head, and this admirable man periſhed under the walls of Berne, true to a reſolution which he had long cheriſhed, and often expreſſed in the courſe of the diſcuſſions that preceded the ſurrender of Switzerland to French negociation, that if an honourable death were to be found, he would not ſurvive the enſlavement of his country.

At his ſide periſhed in the ſame battle the flower of the Patrician youth of Berne, who, from the age of fourteen, had formed themſelves into corps, and fought till the laſt individual among them was ſlain. Not a family of diſtinction in Berne but has to record the ſervices and the ſacrifices of a ſon or a brother, on this memorable and calamitous day.

After the loſs of this battle, all was terror and confuſion. The Swiſs troops, enraged at their defeat, and goaded and inflamed by the agents of the Directory, wreaked their diſappointment upon their leaders; and General D'Erlach, with his whole Staff, and ſuch Members of the old Government as were moſt marked for their hoſtility to France, fell a ſacrifice to their miſtaken fury.

ANECDOTES

ANECDOTES, BON MOTS, &c. &c.
OF THE
LATE ALDERMAN WILKES.

WILKES, ſpeaking jocularly of himſelf, would often ſay "That *accident* made him a Patriot." What that accident was he had prudence enough to conceal; but the fact was, as we have heard it from reſpectable authority, that ſoon after his firſt attack on Lord Bute's Adminiſtration, Mr. Fox (afterwards Henry Lord Holland) propoſed giving him the Government of Quebec, a place he had heard would be quite agreeable; but Lord Bute would not conſent, and ſo the matter dropt. Lord Holland frequently condemned this obſtinacy of his colleague by ſaying it was his rule "to nip an opponent in the bud (if he was a fellow of any parts) by providing for him."

When Wilkes firſt arrived from France, and before he was taken up on the outlawry, he lodged in a ſmall houſe near St. George's Fields, where he was occaſionally viſited by ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable members of the Minority of that time. Amongſt the reſt Mr. Fitzherbert (the father of the preſent Lord St. Helens) and a late celebrated Member of the Houſe of Commons being his viſitors, he ſhewed them one evening ſeveral political manuſcripts, which he intended for immediate publication, and aſked their opinion of them. They at firſt declined it; but Wilkes preſſing them for their advice, one of the Gentlemen ſaid, "Why, Mr. Wilkes, though there are ſome ſtubborn facts in thoſe papers, and very pointedly told, do you think they are quite ſo *prudent?*" 'No,' ſays the other, 'certainly not; but what the D—l have I to do with *prudence?* I owe money in France, am an outlaw in England, hated by the ——, the Parliament, the Bench of Biſhops, purſued by the Courts of Law, the Miniſters, &c. &c.—and what, do you talk to me of *prudence* for? I muſt raiſe a duſt, or ſtarve in a jail for life!'

"Well, but what are the means you intend to purſue?" 'To ſet up for the City of London.' "Good G—d, Mr. Wilkes, where is your qualification? What are your pretenſions?" 'General Warrants and the *good nature* of my fellow citizens.'

His friends left him in deſpair; but the reſult ſhewed, deſperate as the meaſure was, it in part ſucceeded, as, though he loſt his election for London, he inſtantly propoſed himſelf a candidate for Middleſex, which he ultimately carried and repreſented for ſeveral ſeſſions.

When his turn for jocularity uſed ſometimes to induce him to ſay ſtrong things to the people about him, ſome of his intimates uſed to remonſtrate by aſking him, "Whether he was not afraid of loſing his friends?" '*Friends!* Where are they? Theſe fellows are my *followers*, and they are now *ſomebody*; but they very well know what they would be, were *they once out of my ſuite.*'

When he was in Paris, a French Nobleman, who had got the *liberty mania* ſtrong upon him, expreſſed a great deſire to be acquainted with him; and hearing he dined occaſionally at a certain ordinary, he made it a point to attend for that purpoſe: he at length ſucceeded, and ſome degree of intimacy commenced between them. One day, talking of the Conſtitution of England, the Marquis aſked him very ſeriouſly, "What lengths he thought an Engliſhman could *legally* go in arraigning the conduct of his S————n?" Upon this, Wilkes, affecting to pauſe for ſome time, replied, "Why as to the preciſe length I cannot exactly ſay at preſent; but I am now making the *experiment*, and when I have proved it, I ſhall be proud to have the honour of informing your Lordſhip."

When Forbes met him at a coffee-houſe in Paris, he firſt aſked him, "Whether his name was Wilkes?" To this he made no anſwer. The other however, ſoftening his tone a little, aſked him, "Whether he was not the celebrated John Wilkes?" This took him in; but did not entirely take him off his guard: for, when the other immediately challenged him, Wilkes told him he did not think himſelf engaged to fight every adventurous Scotchman, merely for giving general opinions on particular countries: and when the other ſaid he would not be trifled with, but that he muſt meet him

him directly, Wilkes again parried the attack by gravely pulling out his pocket book, and ſeeming to look over ſome memorandums, told him he muſt wait for his turn, for that he had *nineteen* upon his liſt before him.

This raiſed the laugh againſt Forbes, when Wilkes quitted the coffee-houſe, and very prudently kept out of his way ever after.

During the pendency of Burke's Bill of Reform, he met a friend to that meaſure, whom he aſked, "What they could be about by the introduction of ſuch a Bill?" 'Why to weed *corruption* out of the Houſe of Commons,' ſays the other very gravely; 'but the matter is not at preſent ſufficiently *digeſted*.' "Then," ſays Wilkes, "you had better let the *Bill* alone, for you know *corruption always follows digeſtion*."

He admired in general Burke's oratory, but very juſtly obſerved it was ſometimes interlarded with coarſeneſs: as it was obſerved of Appelles Venus, that the fleſh of it appeared to be fed on milk of roſes, ſo Burke's ſpeeches ſeemed to partake of potatoes and whiſkey.

Dining one day at the Prince's table, ſome of the young men began *quizzing* him about women, politics, &c. when at laſt he was aſked to ſing a ſong. A requeſt in ſuch a place being always conſidered as a command, Wilkes, who was a perfect maſter of good breeding, immediately ſtruck up "God ſave great George our King:" The company began to ſtare; and after he had done, the Prince aſked him, "How long he had been in the habit of ſinging that ſong." 'Ever ſince, Sir,' ſays Wilkes, making a reſpectful bow, 'I had the honour of knowing the Prince of Wales.'

Nearly about the ſame time, it being talked of at table that the *French cabinet work* at Carleton Houſe coſt the *owner* above *twenty-five thouſand pounds*; and it being remarked at the ſame time, what a ſum of money it was to give to *foreigners*, Wilkes drily replied, "And pray, Gentlemen, don't you think his *Engliſh cabinet* has coſt him a great deal more?"

When the improvements were made near St. Sepulchre's Church, where a *new compter* was erected, one of the aldermen was obſerving how convenient it would be in its *correſpondence to Newgate*. "I diſlike it for that very reaſon," ſays Wilkes, "becauſe it is encouraging a *criminal correſpondence*."

He was aſked by a Gentleman in Paris to take a ſupper with him along with a girl whom he was on the eve of quitting, and to whom he propoſed giving *two hundred Louis*. Whilſt they were at table the girl ſeemed very diſconſolate, and ſometimes wept, but ſtill continued eating till ſhe had finiſhed three large partridges: upon which Wilkes obſerved to his friend in Engliſh, "That though he always underſtood *ſorrow to be dry*, he never knew it *ſo hungry* as at that moment."

The gallant took the hint, and gave the lady but half the ſum he originally intended.

Being one day aſked by a Gentleman, whether he took ſnuff? he quickly replied, "No; I never dealt in *little vices*."

The late Mr. James Boſwell dining one day at an Old Bailey dinner, when Wilkes happened to be preſent, he complained to one of the Judges that he had his pocket picked of his handkerchief, as he was coming out of court. "Poh, poh!" ſays Wilkes, "never mind him, my Lord; it is nothing but the oſtentation of a Scotchman, to let the world know that he had been in poſſeſſion of a pocket handkerchief."

During the firſt city poll for Lord Mayor, when Wilkes was a candidate for that office, a liveryman came to Guildhall in a ſedan chair to give his vote. Wilkes, ſeeing the chair come into the hall, jocularly turned about to Alderman Halifax, and ſaid, "This is not for me, I'm ſure; for I am a beggar, and can't afford it." 'Nor for me either,' ſays Halifax, 'for I am a bankrupt, and can leſs afford it.' "Aye but," replied Wilkes, "the Miniſtry can."

Being roaſted a good deal one day at the Beef-ſteak Club about his deſerting the cauſe of patriotiſm, he obſerved with his uſual pleaſantry, "Why what would you have me do? Formerly I emitted as much *flame* and *fire* as the beſt of you; now you muſt look upon me as a *burnt-out volcano*."

The

The Bench of Juſtices having denied a licence to a publican, which he ſuppoſed to be only for putting up the ſign of John Wilkes, he aſked Wilkes what he ſhould do in the matter? "Tell them," ſays the other, "you only hung me up *in effigy*; and if that wont ſatisfy them, ſay you are ready to pull down John Wilkes, and *hang up the whole Bench of Juſtices* in his place.

When rallied about his uglineſs he uſed to ſay, "The only difference between him and the handſomeſt man in England, when in company with a woman, was the latter having the advantage of him for the firſt hour."

A ſilly young Common Councilman, at one of the city dinners, talking of his birth-day, obſerved how ſingular it was that he ſhould be born between twelve and ten o'clock on the firſt day of January. "Not at all, Sir," ſays Wilkes, "conſidering you muſt have been begotten *the firſt of April*."

When a certain Bookſeller (who had been remarkable for his ſtrong publications againſt Government) had left off buſineſs, he took a fancy to wear his own hair: Wilkes meeting him in the ſtreet thus cloſely cropped, exclaimed, "Good G—d, Mr. ——, How can you be ſuch a fool as to appear thus metamorphoſed?" 'Why I don't know,' ſays the other; 'every body, I think, does ſo now.' "But, my dear Sir, what's every body to you? Some are led by convenience, others by faſhion or folly, &c. but what will one day *conceal your want of ears* ſo well as a wig?"

Dr. Johnſon ſubſcribes to the very great popularity Wilkes early had in the city when he ſays, "It is wonderful to think that all the force of Government was required to prevent Wilkes from being choſen Chief Magiſtrate of London, though the liverymen knew at the ſame time he would rob their ſhops and debauch their daughters."

Notwithſtanding this ſplenetic effuſion, Dr. Johnſon was afterwards ſo reconciled to Wilkes, that he dined with him at Mr. Dilly's, in the city, and totally forgot the *party man* in the charms of his agreeable converſation.

Wilkes's knowledge of human life was equal to his taſte for books and literary converſation: being one day aſked by a friend, how he would like to go over his political life again? he replied with great force of obſervation, "Not at all: adverſity may be a good thing to breakfaſt on; nay, a man may dine upon it; but, my good friend, believe me it makes a confounded bad ſupper."

Differing with a friend upon ſome point of politics, the other obſerved that he did not always think ſo. "Very probably, Sir; but then it muſt be when I was a *Wilkite*."

Jeſting one day very liberally with a well-known knight and alderman, with whom he had run a great part of his political career, the other good-humouredly ſaid, "Aye, aye, Wilkes, go on; you always make a *butt* of me." 'By no means,' ſaid the other, 'I never ſtuck to *an empty butt* in my life.'

His preſence of mind ſeldom or never forſook him; and he had the felicity of ſaying things, and timing them in a manner, that none but a man ſo intimately acquainted with the world could attempt. Being at a public dinner, where Sergeant B——n was preſent, Wilkes let off ſome pleaſantries on the profeſſion of the Long Robe, which the Sergeant imprudently applying to himſelf, he fell into ſuch a paſſion, that he began to be very perſonal; inſomuch, that there was no incident of Wilkes's life, whether true or falſe, that he did not retort upon him with much acrimony. This changed the converſation, which before had been very ſprightly, into a very embarraſſing ſcene; a part of the company attempted to turn it off with a laugh, whilſt others predicted ſomething more ſerious; but Wilkes ſoon put an end to all their anxieties by telling the Sergeant with great *ſang froid*, "What a wretched memory he muſt have, that in attempting to calumniate his character by a liſt of imputed crimes, he had forgot ſo capital an inſtance as *the ſtory of the Foundling Hoſpital*." This turned the tables completely on the Sergeant, who was obliged to join in the laugh, and to beg pardon for entering the liſts with ſuch an invulnerable character.

When he firſt went to Court, after all that had happened about 'Wilkes and Liberty,' ſome of his friends rallied him about the inconſiſtency of his conduct. "Not at all," ſays he; "That I did not go to Court formerly was that I would

not enter any Gentleman's houſe, where I knew I was not welcome: I now go there as *his gueſt*."

Though the proſpect of Wilkes's fortune throughout his political life was rather gloomy, it ſeemed to have completely vaniſhed on the late Mr. Hopkins being confirmed Chamberlain of London. This was the place Wilkes ſet his heart upon; an office of emolument and dignity, and which he had perhaps a right to expect from his fellow citizens for his long and perilous political warfare: but this place he loſt, after every ſtruggle that could be made by the combined intereſt of all his friends and followers.

He was at this period turned of fifty years of age, with a ſhattered conſtitution, a ruined fortune, without profeſſion, or the leaſt proſpect of being provided for in any ſuitable department in the diſpoſal of the city. This was ſo truly a picture of deſpair, that his beſt friends could not offer him any conſolation; he had, however, "his own good ſpirits to feed and clothe him." When they aſked him, What he intended to do? he anſwered, "Nothing; I muſt ſtill hang upon the chapter of accidents, and wait to drive the firſt nail that offers." Moſt fortunately for him that nail did ſoon preſent itſelf, by the *ſudden* death of Mr. Hopkins; when returning to the charge with unabated ſpirit, he announced himſelf a candidate for the office of Chamberlain, which he carried and enjoyed to the laſt hour of his life.

With all his wit and pleaſantry he was in many reſpects a man of *method*, particularly in his *political lines*, the management of which he underſtood better than any man of his time. He was the firſt who introduced the practice of a candidate's ſending a card of thanks to his voter in an hour's time after giving him that vote; a circumſtance which in the proportion as it flatters individual vanity, ſets it at work to repay the flatterer by freſh exertions in his cauſe.

He likewiſe kept a book wherein he carefully and alphabetically arranged the names of all thoſe who either voted for him, or whom he knew, or thought, wiſhed well to him, or who had written any thing in favour of his party. An inſtance of this occurred to a Gentleman who had called upon him one day about particular buſineſs, and who imagined himſelf totally unknown to him; but Wilkes ſoon let him know the contrary, by politely telling him he believed he had the honour of his acquaintance; and then turning to a port folio, he ſhewed the Gentleman his name, the place of his abode, with the title of a pamphlet he had written ſome years before on a political ſubject.

It ſeems to be the lot of moſt *political managements*, that they are not always conducted on the moſt *moral principles*; where the object is to be attained, the *means* ſeem to be made uſe of as they can be found, and theſe ſometimes are ſuch as cannot be juſtified on the general principles of integrity. Wilkes was a politician on this lax principle: when perſonal influence failed, he had not money, like others, to ſecond his perſuaſion; he therefore had recourſe to *political management*, and in this he not only was equal to moſt of thoſe who had gone before him, but had the credit of being the *inventor* of ſome new ſyſtems; ſuch as raiſing reports in the morning which he knew muſt be contradicted in the evening, and calculating on the value of their temporary credit; charging his Majeſty's Miniſters with proceedings, which, from their oath of office as Privy Counſellors, they could not exactly ſtate to the public in refutation, &c. &c. all theſe he conſidered as the warrantable weapons of attack, which he was at no pains to conceal when the affair was over; but on the contrary often made them the ſubjects of his wit and pleaſantry.

From his talents, education, natural good ſpirits, and oppoſition to Lord Bute's Adminiſtration, Wilkes lived with the firſt perſons for rank and abilities of his time. When he originally went on his travels, he was determined to fill no ſubordinate ſituation in the company he mixed with; and as theſe for the moſt part conſiſted of the prime Nobility of England, his expences ran very high. We have heard them eſtimated, by a near relation of Mr. Wilkes, at not leſs than *ten thouſand pounds*; and this was one of the firſt objects of difference between him and his father, when he had ran through his paternal property. *General Warrants*, and his perſevering ſpirit of oppoſition to the then exiſting politics, rendered him conſiderable amongſt the heads of his party, and the idol of the populace. The eternal topics of converſation which his very name gave birth to in all aſſociations are well remembered by many at this day: general illuminations have witneſſed his political victories; crowds have traced

him

him with admiration in the ſtreets; and Miniſters and Ambaſſadors have been often forced to diſplay the words 'Wilkes and Liberty' chalked upon their ſhoes *.

He lived to ſee all theſe *gazeds* paſs away, with moſt of the principal actors in thoſe tumultuous times. "He could not however but remember that ſuch things were;" and he frequently amuſed his private circles with many an entertaining anecdote, which he generally introduced by ſaying, "Now I'll tell you a ſtory which happened in the late John Wilkes's time."

He bore another teſtimony to the high character of the late Lord Chatham, whom he always diſtinguiſhed as one of the moſt illuſtrious patriots of his time for vigour of mind, and unſhaken integrity. He once related an affair of gallantry, which this Nobleman had in his early days with a certain lady of high rank, celebrated by Prior's muſe, with ſome circumſtances of a very extraordinary nature, that cannot be ſo well related.

With a variety of mental qualifications, Wilkes was reckoned one of the politeſt men of his time; and, very much to his credit, this politeneſs, mixed with a ſincere affection, he ſhewed to his daughter upon all occaſions. In all his trials of adverſity, in all the burſts of popular applauſe, he never ſwerved from this duty; ſhe was the conſtant object of his attention and paternal regard. Thoſe who knew him moſt intimately have obſerved, that the topics of converſation which he introduced in her preſence were of the *beſt* kind, and that he always ſpoke his *beſt* upon thoſe occaſions. Let this praiſeworthy conduct balance many of his defects; and let it be followed as an example by all parents!

Wilkes might literally be ſaid "to have lived all the days of his life;" not that he was either a *gourmand* or a great drinker, but he enjoyed the pleaſures of ſociety (of which he formed ſo conſpicuous a part) to the laſt. He dined on the 30th November (St. Andrew's Day) at The Crown and Anchor, with the Gentlemen of the Scotch Society; and though he died on the 26th December following, he bore his part in the pleaſantries of that day with his uſual wit and good humour.

He was not confined to his room above a fortnight before he died; and though he was very ſenſible of his approaching diſſolution, he ſeemed neither to dread or wiſh for the event; philoſophically conſidering death as one of the conditions of human nature, which (according to David, found from long experience to be the beſt calculator on lives) man generally muſt ſubmit to at the age of *threeſcore years and ten*.

As it may be a matter of curioſity to know what topic might have engaged ſome of the laſt moments of ſo extraordinary a man, we are well informed that topic was "The Purſuits of Litterature."

To give a full length political character of this very extraordinary man would be nearly detailing the hiſtory of *four Adminiſtrations*; the facts are likewiſe too recent in almoſt every body's memory; and yet we cannot ſuffer ſuch a man to deſcend into his grave without ſome delineation.

The prominent feature of his character was that of a *Patriot*, and though aſſuming this character, as he himſelf uſed to declare, *by accident*, may ſeem to challenge its ſincerity, yet when we conſider how many great and virtuous men have taken their deſignations in life from the ſame cauſe, and that "genius itſelf is deſcribed to be a mind of large general powers *accidentally* determined to ſome particular direction," we have a right to ſuppoſe (particularly as his ſubſequent political life did not contradict it), that having once taken his line, he proceeded on it from principle. Whether his long political ſtruggles have extended the circle of civil liberty, is a queſtion that ſome doubt, and many flatly contradict; however all diſpaſſionate people muſt agree that he was the occaſion of eradicating *General Warrants*, which had ſo long remained in the hands of bad or weak Miniſters as an engine of unconſtitutional oppreſſion. If it is aſked, How he came to acquire ſo much popularity as he did, and enjoy it ſo long?

* The popularity of Wilkes ran ſo high at one time that many people thought him a *handſome man*, and that his *ſquinting* became him; a laughable inſtance of this is recorded: In a converſation between two of his followers at Guildhall one day, after he had made a conſiderable ſpeech, "Tom," ſays the one to the other, "What a d——d fine handſome fellow Maſter Wilkes is!" 'Handſome!' ſays Tom, 'Nay, not much of that, for he *ſquints* moſt horribly.' "Squints!" ſays the other, taking a ſteadier view of him, "Why yes, to be ſure he ſquints a little; but, d—mn my eyes, not more than a Gentleman ſhould do!"

much

much of it will be found in the weakneſs and perſonal reſentments of Miniſters, who attempted to cruſh him by legal ſubtleties and unwarrantable ſtrains of power. In ſhort, he wiſhed to be the idol of the populace, and his enemies erected the altar.

As a political writer he ſtands in a very reſpectable line: he was firſt known in this capacity by a publication entitled "Obſervations on the Papers relative to the Rupture with Spain, laid before both Houſes of Parliament, 1762," which was well received; but he ſoon became the object of more general attention by being the principal writer in that well-known periodical paper called "The North Briton," which appeared 5th July 1762. In theſe, as well as in the various other papers, letters, ſpeeches, &c. &c. which he has written, there is a neatneſs, a preciſion, a degree of wit and pleaſantry, that evidently exhibit the ſcholar, the politician, and the poliſhed man of the world; but we cannot think he poſſeſſed great and commanding talents, nor was he formed for great occaſions; that is to ſay, *to guide on great occaſions:* lively and entertaining parts, ſagacity, a perſevering ſpirit, and above all a mind made fertile in reſources from his wants, formed the predominant features of his character: time and accident drew thoſe talents out to full length; the public have ſeen what he attained; perhaps he could be no more.

When he *matured* into the characters of *Magiſtrate* and *Chamberlain of the City of London*, no man could have fulfilled thoſe duties with more attention and integrity. His information, joined to an excellent underſtanding, rendered him perfectly acquainted with the nature and duties of thoſe offices, and he fulfilled them in a very becoming manner. In ſhort, though John Wilkes had many failings, and ſome that his *neceſſities* ſwelled into *faults*, he will occupy no inconſiderable niche in our hiſtory as a *popular leader*. In the Corporation of London he will be recorded as an active, intelligent, and upright Magiſtrate, whilſt convivial circles will long bear teſtimony to his wit, his pleaſantry, good humour, and eaſineſs of manners.

ACCOUNT

OF THE

KITCHEN FITTED UP AT THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL,

Under the Direction of His Excellency COUNT RUMFORD.

THE ſize of the Kitchen is 21 feet 2 inches by 17 feet. In the center of the wall, oppoſite the windows, is the roaſting machine, which is let into the wall, and is 5 feet deep by 2 feet wide, and 15 inches high. In this the dinner, on the roaſt meat days, being 112 lb. of beef, for the officers and children, is now dreſt (the time required being four hours and a half) with a peck of coals and a peck of cinders mixed together; the cinders being ſaved from the conſumption of the former day: inſtead of which the average conſumption on the roaſting days, in the former and common mode of roaſting, was above ten times the quantity of coals, being from two and a half to three buſhel. Communicating with the roaſter there are two pipes, by which the hot air may be forced ſo as to make the meat more or leſs brown, at the diſcretion of the cook. For the convenience of taking out the meat, either to turn it in the courſe of the dreſſing, or to take it up when dreſt, there is a table on caſtors, which is eaſily moved to or from the front of the roaſter, and which in height and ſize correſponds exactly with the bottom of the roaſter.

On the right ſide of the roaſter is the ſteam box, 3 feet 8 inches by 2 feet, and the large oblong iron boiler, 5 feet by 3 feet 4 inches, divided into two parts; one containing 82 gallons for boiling the children's meat, the other 41 gallons for boiling greens. The fire place that ſupplies this boiler and ſteam box is ſunk into the floor, ſo as that the upper part of the boiler is not higher than is convenient for the cook to reach over; the ſpace occupied by this boiler, and by the flues belonging to it, including the part on which the ſteam box ſtands, is 8 feet 2 inches by 5 feet 2 inches. This double boiler and the ſteam box, in which the potatoes of the Hoſpital are dreſſed, and which is capable of boiling 200 lb. weight of potatoes at once, are ſupplied by the heat of one ſmall fire; the conſumption of which, for dreſſing all this beef,

beef, greens, and potatoes, is at preſent exactly one peck of coals, and the ſame quantity of cinders. The ſteam is conducted by a ſmall pipe into the bottom of the ſteam box, and by another pipe at the top of the ſteam box into a chimney flue in the wall. In order to prevent the evaporation of ſteam from either the boiler or the ſteam box, an object of almoſt as much ſaving to food as to fuel, there is to each a double rim that receives the edge of the cover, and which being kept ſupplied by a little water, makes it impervious to the ſteam.

The ſteam box is a common deal box, guarded at the corners with iron, and lined with tin; in it there is, at the height of 5 inches above the bottom of the box, a falſe cullender bottom, which permits the ſteam to paſs equally under every part of the potatoes.

On the left ſide of the roaſter, next the corner, is another oblong double boiler, 3 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 3 inches, containing in one part 35 gallons, and in the other 17 gallons, for the purpoſe of dreſſing a leſſer quantity of food, when the larger boiler is not wanted. This has the ſame double rim as the larger boiler, for preventing the evaporation of ſteam. The average quantity of coals that is uſed for this leſſer boiler, for a day's dinner, is rather but very little leſs than what is uſed for the great boiler. Next to this is a round iron boiler, of 53 gallons, for boiling milk-porridge, and for boiling hot water occaſionally; this conſumes, on an average, about half the fuel that is uſed in the larger boiler. The ſpace occupied by theſe two boilers and their flues, and the ſhape and height, are made to correſpond exactly with the other ſide of the room; ſo as to have a paſſage of 6 feet 8 inches clear between them, and to leave in the front of the room, next the windows, an unoccupied ſpace of 13 feet by 17 feet.

Such is the general account of the work. It remains to add, for the information of thoſe who may incline to benefit by the example, a few obſervations on the advantage the Foundling Hoſpital derives from it, the amount of the expence, the uſes to which it is generally applicable, and the degree of attention and care required in the management of it.

The moſt important benefit to the Hoſpital is the ſaving in point of fuel. How much that may eventually be, cannot yet be preciſely ſtated; at preſent, the coſt of the peck of coals, which is uſed in boiling the 112 lb. of beef, a proportionable quantity of greens, and 200 lb. weight of potatoes (ſuppoſing coals at the high price of 2l. 12s. a chaldron) is FOUR-PENCE; a leſſer quantity of coals than is now uſed will probably be ſufficient; but it will require ſome time and experience to aſcertain the exact amount; and it ſhould be obſerved, that in cold weather it is very likely that the draught of the fire, and the conſumption of the fuel, may be increaſed. For four chaldron conſumed in the Foundling kitchen, in the former mode of cooking, there is, as nearly as can be eſtimated, but one chaldron now uſed with Count Rumford's apparatus. Beſides this, the food being dreſt more gently, and with leſs evaporation, there is leſs waſte in that reſpect; and the food of the Hoſpital is better dreſt than heretofore, and (now the cook is uſed to it) with much leſs trouble to her, and the other perſons employed in the kitchen.

As to the expence, the original coſt of the roaſter was 16 guineas; to which is to be added, for dripping-pans, gridirons, &c. belonging to it, near 6 guineas more. The coſt of the large double boiler was 25l. of the ſteam box 2l. 8s. and of the leſſer double boiler 11l. To this, when there is added the amount of about 10l. more, for a variety of incidental charges for iron work, in the courſe of fitting up the kitchen, it will appear that the whole bill for iron work is between 70l. and 80l. The bricklayer's, carpenter's, and ſtone maſon's bills, amount to near as much more. Theſe however muſt have been ſomewhat increaſed, by the circumſtance of this having been the firſt experiment of the kind that has been made, on a large ſcale, in England.

With regard to the general uſe of the invention (I have now no reference to the Count's fire places, the expence of which is trifling, and the advantage equally applicable to the ſmalleſt family, and to the humbleſt cottage) it will appear that the benefit of theſe kitchens is in proportion to the magnitude of the ſcale; and that in private families, the advantage will be of leſs conſideration. To ſay nothing of the application of his principles to the burning of lime, or to engines or manufactories, where fire is the inſtrument of operation; or of the uſe to be made of his boilers in huſbandry and in breweries; it is worth notice, that ſo ſimple an invention as the ſteam box, for preparing potatoes for cattle, may be applied by farmers with hardly

any

any expence or trouble, and with the greateſt advantage: and in the cookery of all large eſtabliſhments, where a number of perſons is to be ſupplied from the ſame kitchen, the benefit is of the utmoſt importance. In ſoldiers' barracks, public ſchools, hoſpitals, manufactories, workhouſes, and cook ſhops, the ſaving in fuel, and in the mode of preparing food, and the conſequent increaſe of the comfort and accommodation of the poor are ſo great, as to make the encouragement and promotion of theſe valuable Inventions of Count Rumford a national object.

As to the requiſite attention and care, it is eſſential that the flues of the boilers and roaſters ſhould not be too ſmall, nor ſo conſtructed but that every part of them may be cleaned thoroughly out once a month. The expence of this, which from caution has been hitherto done at the Foundling by the bricklayer himſelf, has been 2s. a time for the three ſets of flues; which would amount to 24s. a year. Care ſhould alſo be taken, in uſing the pipes of the roaſter for forcing the hot air, not to open them *both* too haſtily, as the effect *may* be ſo ſtrong as to ſet fire to the meat. It is in this, and it is preſumed in all kitchens, better for the food, and a ſaving both in food and fuel, and alſo leſs prejudicial to the flues, that the fire ſhould not be made too fierce, but that the cookery ſhould take rather more than leſs time; and therefore, though water, without forcing the fire, will boil in the great boiler in a hour and a half, yet it has been found better to moderate the fire ſo as to allow two hours and a half. When the boiler is juſt opened, the heat of the confined ſteam is ſo great as to ſcald more violently than even hot water, if carelefsly approached: the covers therefore of the Foundling boilers are all opened by balanced pullies. To theſe only one caution need be added, neceſſary in all kitchens, but moſt in thoſe families where the cook wears *muſlin*, that ſhe ſhould be careful in opening the doors of the grates to ſerve the fire, that the draught, which is very ſtrong, does not draw in and ſet fire to her cloaths.

N. B. At the porter's lodge of the Foundling, the fire place had been very ſubject to ſmoke, on account of the unfavourable ſituation, and want of height of the chimney flue. This has been altered on Count Rumford's principle, at the expence of a few ſhillings, and the defect is thereby in a great meaſure, if not entirely, remedied; and at the ſame time neither the grate or room will now allow the conſumption of above half the fuel that was before neceſſary.

In a cook's ſhop, on the Foundling Eſtate (in the Colonnade North of Upper Guilford-ſtreet), there has alſo been fitted up, in a room only 15 by 11 feet, a kitchen on Count Rumford's plan, which is capable of dreſſing food for 300 perſons: this kitchen, the whole expence of fitting up which has hardly exceeded 50l. is intended for providing good and wholeſome food for the poor, at a very moderate price in money, or upon tickets given them by their opulent and charitable neighbours, who purchaſe the tickets at Hillyer's ſhop, in the Colonnade, and by directing their charity into that channel, prevent, in a conſiderable degree, the abuſe of it.

Foundling, 19th Oct. 1796.

THOUGHTS ON THE PROVINCIAL COPPER COIN.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(*Continued from* Page 156.)

DURING the inter-regnum the tokens of towns and of tradeſmen, which had, at a former period, had a limited circulation, revived; and theſe copper *ſhop-bills* * increaſed to a degree, which, whilſt it produced great emolument to their fabricators, was, from their being current in one place and refuſed at

* Theſe tokens were, it has been ſaid, much in uſe in taverns and tipling-houſes, in order to give that ſmall change which was at that time, when money was ſo comparatively ſcarce, ſo frequently required. I have ſeen ſome marked with The Roſe, Briſtol; The Swan, Norwich, &c. of this date; and one which to a true Shakſperian Critic would have been ineſtimable, as it was of the age of Elizabeth, and the token of *The Boar's Head Tavern in Eaſtcheap*.

another,

another, attended with ſuch confuſion and inconvenience to the people in general, that when the ſtorms which had agitated the country had ſubſided, upon the return of the public to reaſon and royalty, it became neceſſary for Government to turn its moſt ſerious thoughts toward the diſcountenancing this baſe and nefarious traffic, and authoriſing a copper coinage under its own inſpection. Accordingly, in the year 1672, halfpence and farthings, ſtruck at the Tower, were firſt publiſhed under the ſanction of the Legiſlature.

In the courſe of this brief inquiry into the ſtate of the ancient and modern copper coinage, it will be neceſſary for me to direct the reader's attention once more to Ireland. Upon turning our eyes to that kingdom we ſhall find that, as I have hinted in a preceding note, halfpence and farthings of that metal had a circulation from a period conſiderably antecedent to their publication in England; and from the licence given to individuals to become coiners, an immenſe number of theſe kind of tokens, under the appellations of *Galley halfpence*, *Butcher's halfpence*, *Black-dogs*, *Jews*, and *St. Patrick's Raps*, had been circulated through the kingdom: and as they continued to increaſe, while the gold and ſilver coin in a certain proportion diminiſhed and diſappeared, the Adminiſtration of the country thought it neceſſary to check their circulation, by granting a patent for the coining halfpence, which ſhould not be liable to the depreciation of the former, as the perſon who held it ſhould be obliged to give ſecurity that he would *upon demand* exchange them for gold or ſilver.

Under theſe reſtrictions Mr. Knox, in the year 1690, obtained the ſaid patent, and began to coin; but it does not appear that this ſpeculation was attended with much ſucceſs, for a ſhort time after he transferred his patent to Mr. Moor, who was obliged to diſcontinue the operation from the difficulty he found in the performance of the condition of the obligation which he had entered into; as he had contracted, not only to ſuſtain the loſs that had, and might accrue from his being obliged to change his own halfpence into gold or ſilver ſoon after they were iſſued, but was called upon to make good the deficiency of an immenſe quantity of *raps* or counterfeits which had got into circulation. In this ſituation Mr. Moor abandoned his project, and the *raps*, which I have juſt mentioned, having obtained this triumph over the halfpence ſanctioned by Government, continued to be almoſt the only copper coin circulated in Ireland until the year 1724.

At this period Mr. Wood obtained a patent under the broad ſeal to coin *one hundred and eight* thouſand pounds worth of copper, for the uſe of the kingdom of Ireland; a tranſaction which gave riſe to the Drapier's Letters, and, in other of his publications, excited that keenneſs of irony, and aſperity of obſervation, for which that eccentric genius Dr. Swift was ſo remarkable.

"The itinerant Brazier," ſhielded as he was by his patent, and guarded by the ſword of the Legiſlature, had to contend with an enemy by much too powerful for him; an enemy who could give dignity and importance (I will not, in other inſtances, ſay ſucceſs) to any cauſe which he choſe to eſpouſe; and who had, in this diſpute, ſo artfully applied himſelf to the paſſions, the prejudices, the intereſt, nay to the very exiſtence of the middle and lower orders of the people; who had ſo well calculated the means neceſſary to obtain his end; that he gained a popularity by far more gratifying, as it was by far more ample, than had attended any of his former political exertions, or had accrued from any of his former publications.

The perſecution that attached to the printer of the Drapier's Letters, and the reward that was offered for diſcovering their author *, cauſed the Dean, who was perhaps *more* than ſuſpected, to be conſidered as the tutulary genius of the nation. Whitſhed, the Lord Chief Juſtice, and all that were concerned in the proſecution of the aforeſaid printer, were conſtrained to "hide their diminiſhed rays," while Mr. Wood was forced to withdraw his patent, and with empty pockets retire from a country which he had entered with the expectation of finding it to him an *El-dorado*; in which, like *Midas*, he ſhould with a touch convert ſhip-loads of copper into the moſt precious of metals.

* It has always appeared to me that there was ſomething in this tranſaction that was further below the ſurface than is generally imagined. It certainly was not merely as the author of the letters in queſtion, that Adminiſtration wiſhed to lay hold of the Dean.

It might, if ſuch a diſquiſition were neceſſary, be an amuſing ſpeculation to enquire whether the motives which prompted Swift to ſo efficacious an oppoſition to a meaſure, which has, now party virulence hath long ſince ſubſided, been on all ſides deemed inimical to the true intereſts of his country, was purely patriotic. Perhaps, if we were accurately to examine, we ſhould diſcover through the whole of the conteſt, on the part of the Dean, traces of the operation of that diſappointment which infuſed ſuch a portion of keenneſs and acrimony into the productions of his pen, after he had been forced to relinquiſh that ſhare, whether principal or ſubordinate, which he had had in the tranſactions of the latter years of Queen Ann.

Conceiving that the Tories had received their *coup de grace* from the Whig Adminiſtration, which came into office upon the acceſſion of the Houſe of Brunſwick to the throne; that they had fallen never to *riſe* again; and, as he alſo thought, that the political offences of his friends ſhrunk to nothing when compared with his own, which that anxiety and irritability that are the concomitants of genius whiſpered him were in magnitude as much ſuperior as their effuſions were in wit and humour, he rightly judged that he was, by the ſaid party, conſidered as a perſon the moſt hoſtile to their meaſures, which he certainly, though ſecretly, endeavoured to thwart.

The patent for the copper coinage in Ireland, denominated Wood's halfpence, was a Whig meaſure; and although it would be too much to aver that the circulation of its product would have been attended with all thoſe evils which the Drapier prophecied, it certainly, upon the face of it, was ſufficiently marked with the appearance of *a job*, to alarm the people, and to give to the Dean of St. Patrick, who well knew how to take advantage of the irritability of the public mind, a celebrity and popularity, perhaps far greater than even his ambition had led him to expect *.

This digreſſion would indeed have been uſeleſs in this ſpeculation, and written to little purpoſe, did I not endeavour to apply the preceding hiſtory of the *fraud*, for ſo it appeared to be, which under the colour of aſſiſting commerce was attempted to be committed upon the revenue, and ultimately upon the people of Ireland, to a number of recent attempts of the like kind, but infinitely more flagitious, becauſe the perſons concerned in them do not even alledge that they act under any authority, however obtained; but with the ſame pretence, namely, to aſſiſt the retail venders of commodities with that kind of ſmall change which every one knows to be ſo neceſſary, and to promote the general purpoſes of trade, proceed to levy contributions upon the public to an almoſt incalculable amount.

The reader will now ſee that I am arrived at the period when the provincial copper tokens, which I obſerved at the beginning of this treatiſe have been, by thoſe that have written on the ſubject, generally commended, had obtained a conſiderable circulation: and I will freely allow, that when I firſt ſaw the Angleſey penny, I joined the multitude in admiration of the venerable countenance which the obverſe exhibits: and without reflecting that the circulation of a coin, of which the firſt dies were exceedingly well executed, could ever be attended with any inconvenience either to the community in general, or to particular individuals, conſidered it only as a handſome medal, intended to perpetuate the memory of a Company, who had revived a branch of commerce in a remote part of the iſland, which had been neglected perhaps from the time of the Romans; who, owing to laudable induſtry, had arrived at the height of opulence, and conſequently importance; and whoſe exertions and ſucceſs were equally a benefit to their country and their neighbourhood.

But although I conſidered the coin in queſtion in this point of view, and it was probably the light in which the Company who promulgated it intended

* The Parliament of Ireland, which met on the 5th of September 1723, came to theſe reſolutions, viz. "That the importing and uttering of copper halfpence and farthings, by virtue of Wood's patent, would be prejudicial to the revenue, deſtructive of trade, and of dangerous conſequence to the rights of the ſubject: That the ſtate of the nation had been miſrepreſented to the King, in order to obtain the ſaid patent: That the halfpence wanted weight, and that if the terms of the ſaid patent had been complied with, there would have been a loſs to the nation of 150 per cent: That it had always been highly prejudicial to the kingdom *to grant the power of coinage to private perſons*, and would at all times be attended with dangerous conſequences."

that

that it ſhould be conſidered, it ſoon appeared that the fabricators had given a hint which was ſeized with avidity and proſecuted with ſucceſs, and that a ſet of ingenious men had combined, I mean combined in principle, to ſave Government the trouble of a copper coinage, which, every one allowed, next to one of ſilver, was much wanted (eſpecially as the reaſons which cauſed the delay of the former did not operate againſt the latter): and inſtead of the portrait of his Majeſty, ſpread thoſe of merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, and tradeſmen, far and wide, upon a ſubſtance ſo permanent, that theſe tokens in their circulation ſhould not only excite the *admiration* of the preſent age, but bid fair to deſcend to the remoteſt poſterity.

This idea of the permanence of the materials which they had to work upon, ſeems to have introduced another into the minds of the ingenious fabricators of theſe halfpence: they knew that by the coinage laws, however defective they might be in general, and by two ſtatutes in particular *, they were reſtricted from counterfeiting *halfpence* and *farthings*; but they knew, at the ſame time, that in the *name* of theſe ſpecies of coin lay the greateſt objection; they alſo knew, that no one had ever yet thought of framing promiſſory notes of any ſubſtance more ſolid than *paper*. Pleaſed therefore to find that their former flimſy materials might, with great advantage, be changed for one of a much more intrinſic *value*, they ſeized this happy opportunity, and literally became the *coiners* of notes, which certainly exceed thoſe of many of the country banks as much in *real worth* as they do in durability.

From this circumſtance, it is probable, has been derived the creation of ſuch an immenſe variety of ſorts and ſpecies of this coin as is now diſperſed through our provinces, and which are ſo various in their deſcriptions, and indeed ſubſtances; for although a few may be of pure copper, the far greater part of them are of *baſe metal*, or in other words, compoſed of the droſs, filings, and ſweep, of the Birmingham, Biſſton, and Wolverhampton manufactories. Theſe tokens, though (as I have obſerved) of more value than paper, are certainly not of the value that a halfpenny ought to be. Indeed ſome of them are ſo thin, that according to the calculation which I have made, a pound of this metal, which unwrought is of about the value of ſevenpence halfpenny, may be made to produce from ſeventy to eighty of theſe pieces; this buſineſs therefore, if only conſidered as a ſpeculation, is, it ſeems, a pretty profitable one. But there is another conſideration annexed to the circulation of theſe pieces, which has ſometimes been known to have a ſtronger operation upon the human mind than even avarice, or is perhaps in theſe commercial adventurers cloſely connected with that paſſion, I mean the love of fame: the deſire of celebrity, of notoriety; which has led many of theſe perſons, while they have thought it neceſſary to oblige the world with their portraits on the face of their domeſtic medals, to give, on the reverſe, the arms of their illuſtrious family, or a view of thoſe ſhops in which the cheapeſt books, hats, candles, ſoap, linen, &c. in the ſaid world, were to be ſold.

I have now before me above an hundred different impreſſions of theſe kind of halfpence, of which I will juſt enumerate and obſerve upon a few, viz.

1, 2, 3. The London and Middleſex halfpenny, two impreſſions, with the head of the Prince of Wales, front and ſide face; a third, with his buſt and feathers on the reverſe.

4, 5. The Duke of York halfpenny, two impreſſions; reverſe of one, a ſhip; of the other, the figure of Fortitude. Motto of the latter, "God ſend peace."

6. The next, taken in the order that they lay before me, is the Liverpool halfpenny. Front, a ſhip: reverſe, arms. Motto, "*Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.*"

7. The Birmingham *promiſſary* halfpenny, with the portrait of that truly benevolent and philanthropic character, the late John Howard, F. R. S. † on the front. Cypher on the reverſe.

8. Leck commercial halfpenny, 1792: obverſe,

* 15. Geo. 2. ch. 28. and 11. Geo. 3. ch. 40. which ſays, "Perſons counterfeiting copper halfpence or farthings, with their abettors; or buying, ſelling, receiving, or putting off, any counterfeit copper money (not being cut in pieces, or melted down) ſhall be guilty of a ſingle felony."

† I could have wiſhed that the effigies of a man ſo eminent for his philoſophical reſearches, ſo arduous in the purſuit of knowledge, and ſuch a benefactor to mankind in general, and to this nation in particular, had been tranſmitted to poſterity in a manner

obverſe, a woolpack thrown acroſs a ſtone, upon which reſts a caduces: reverſe, two hands joined over an olive branch. Motto, "*Arte favente nil deſperandum.*"

10. Lancaſter halfpenny, 1793; buſt of Sir Iſaac Newton on the front: reverſe, caduces: cornucopia and olive branch in a trophy.

12. Another payable in Lancaſter, Briſtol, or London: obverſe, John Wilkinſon, iron maſter, in a *queue wig*: reverſe, Vulcan at his anvil.

13. Another, the ſame portrait in the ſame wig: reverſe different, ſhewing the manner of working a forging mill.

14. Another Lancaſter ditto, John of Gaunt on the front: reverſe, arms.

15. Rochdale; the arms of the town on the face: reverſe, a loom at work, 1792.

16. Lancaſter halfpenny; hand and ſcrowl on the front: motto, "Unanimity is the ſtrength of ſociety:" reverſe, a triangular conſtellation of ſtars *: motto, "*Pluribus unum.*"

17. Macclesfield and Halifax halfpenny; in the obverſe of which is exhibited the profile of Charles Roe, in a well dreſſed *bob wig*, full of curls †. Reverſe, a female figure, probably deſigned to repreſent Induſtry, ſeated upon a wheel, and holding ſome other part of the machinery, 1790.

18. Foundling Fields ditto: ſymbol, a lamb: reverſe, I. B. in a cypher: payable on demand: where? is not mentioned!

19. Norwich halfpenny: obverſe, the golden fleece: reverſe, a well executed view of Norwich Caſtle: motto, "Good times will come!" 1794.

20. Norfolk and Norwich ditto: arms in a ſhield on the front: reverſe, caſtle: *in the air* under it a lion.

21. A promiſſory ditto, with an armed head, probably deſigned for Mars, on the front: reverſe, a ſhip under ſail; payable at a draper's in Goſport.

22. Cronebane halfpenny: a mitred head on the obverſe: reverſe, the arms of the aſſociated Iriſh mine company.

23. Hull ditto: obverſe, an equeſtrian figure of William the Third: reverſe, arms of the town, 1791.

24. Leeds ditto: obverſe, a whole length figure of Biſhop Blaze, with a wool-comb in his hand: motto, "*Artes noſtra conditor.*" Reverſe, the arms of the town.

25. An anonymous coin, repreſenting Earl Howe in *a cock'd hat* ‡. Motto, "The glorious Firſt of June." Reverſe, Crown, with "King and Conſtitution" in a label.

26. Another, with the ſame portrait from the ſame die. Reverſe, Britannia: motto, "Rule Britannia."

27. Another, with the ſame portrait on the front. Reverſe, a ſhip: motto, "The wooden walls of old England."

28. Coventry halfpenny: on the obverſe, the Elephant and Caſtle. Reverſe, Lady Godiva riding naked. "*Pro bono publico*" is the inſcription.

29. Another Coventry coin: Lady Godiva riding as before: "*Pro bono publico*" on the front: on the reverſe, a view of the Coventry Croſs §.

30. North Wales halfpenny: the

more reſpectable. This medal, conſidered abſtractedly, is not ill executed; but if we reflect that it is already degraded to the ſtate of a *bad halfpenny*, that it is looked upon only as a *counter*, that it will be little noticed among the multifarious productions of the Birmingham mint, one is ſorry to ſee the portrait of a man ſo reſpectable battered about among the droſs with which the *tills* of the retail ſhops in the country are now filled. This obſervation does not apply particularly to Howard, but generally to the greateſt and beſt characters, whoſe effigies, mingled in thoſe *tills* with ſuch a variety, remind us of the cemetary in which all diſtinctions of rank, genius, &c. are levelled.

* This ſeems to be a coin intended for circulation among the *illuminated.*

† Whether the abſurdity of preſenting to the public, in this age, a medalic buſt in *a large wig* has ſtruck the inhabitants of Cheſter, and ſome other towns in that county, it is impoſſible to ſay; but it is certain, that this coin is leſs current in thoſe parts than the other provincials. Indeed I have had ſeveral of them refuſed by the ſhopkeepers at the former place, who have ſaid, "Sir, we never take a *wig* halfpenny."

‡ The abſurdity of introducing this kind of tegument upon a medal is to the full as conſpicuous as that of the *bob wig* which I have before noted. The ancients never ornamented the heads of their heroes with any thing but a crown of laurel, and certainly in this caſe *that* might very properly have been adopted.

§ It is to be lamented that this is *almoſt* the only veſtige of that elegant and venerable piece of art and antiquity, which within theſe few years has been entirely demoliſhed. I believe the new gaol is built upon part of the ground where it once ſtood.

head

head of a Druid; and reverſe, the ſame as the Angleſea penny, but not ſo well executed.

31. An abſtruſe maſonic effuſion, with a triangle compoſed of wiſdom, ſtrength, and beauty, on the reverſe.

32. Lace Manufactory halfpenny.

33. Ditto of the cheapeſt hat-maker in the world.

34. Another Freemaſon's coin: the hieroglyphics on the front and reverſe of which are ſo far above my comprehenſion that I ſhall not venture a deſcription of them.

35. Shrewſbury halfpenny: arms of the town on the front: reverſe, a wool-pack.

36. Birmingham Coining Copper Company: obverſe, a female figure holding the *faſces*: reverſe, a ſtork upon a cornucopia.

37. Liverpool Metal and Copper Company: the ſame figure on the obverſe: reverſe, a ſhip.

38. The halfpenny of *a grocer* at Mancheſter.

39. Portſea ditto: arms on the one ſide: ſhip on the other.

40. The Baker's halfpenny: wheat-ſheaf on the front: inſcription on the reverſe, "To leſſen the ſlavery of Sunday baking, and provide for the public wants, an act was paſſed *anno Domini* 1794."

41. Whale Fiſhery halfpenny: head of Neptune, with a trident upon the front: reverſe, the method of ſtriking a whale.

42. Mancheſter ditto: obverſe, a figure carrying a wool pack: reverſe, arms: motto, "Succeſs to Navigation."

43. Edinburgh halfpenny: City arms on the front: reverſe, a well-executed figure of St. Andrew: motto, "*Nemo me impune laceſſit.*"

44. The Brunſwick halfpenny: a laurel'd head on the front: reverſe, Britannia.

45. The Mail-coach ditto: inſcribed as a tribute of gratitude to I. Palmer, for the benefit derived from his mail-coaches.

46. Chicheſter halfpenny; obverſe, portrait of Queen Elizabeth, front face: reverſe, a view of the Croſs; a monument as remarkable for its elegance as its antiquity, 1792.

47. London and Middleſex halfpenny: buſt of Shakſpeare on the front: reverſe, Britannia, with a cornucopia, 1792.

48. Patent Boot halfpenny: obverſe, the King's arms: reverſe, a boot ſupported by a *pair of ſhoes!*

49. A halfpenny current *every where*: obverſe, a dove, olive branch, and cornucopia: reverſe, a ſitting figure of Hope: motto, "Peace and plenty."

59. Warwickſhire halfpenny: head of Shakſpeare: reverſe, Plenty, with a cornucopia ſhip under ſail in the back ground.

60. Surry Poſt-office halfpenny: front, arms: reverſe, cypher P. D. and Crown: motto, "The Commerce of Britain," and "Succeſs to the Plough and Fleece."

61. Bull-ſtreet, Birmingham halfpenny: front, a bee-hive: reverſe, an inſcription to ſerve as a ſhop-bill.

62. Liverpool ditto: obverſe, the buſt of George Waſhington: reverſe, a ſhip ſailing.

63. Sudbury ditto: the arms of the borough on the front: reverſe, a ſhip under ſail, 1793: inſcription, "*Pro bono publico:*" motto, "May the trade of Sudbury flouriſh!"

64. Coal-brook Dale halfpenny: on the front, a view of that ſtupendous piece of architecture, conſidering the materials, the iron bridge; a trough ſailing under it: inſcription, "Erected anno 1779; ſpan 100 feet:" reverſe, a view of the inclined plane at Katley *.

65. Tallow chandler's halfpenny: obverſe, the King's arms: reverſe, a *mould for candles!*

66. Glaſgow ditto: on the front, Neptune reclining upon an urn: reverſe, "May Glaſgow flouriſh!"

67. A Birmingham token, which adverti[ſ]es cheap cloaths, ſhoes, &c. on the one ſide: on the other, a *well-dreſſed man* diſplays a flag, and ſupports a ſhield; by the inſcription upon which we learn that a *Panorama* is to be ſeen!

68. Another Birmingham coin: obverſe, a naked boy: reverſe, arms: motto, "*Induſtry has its ſure reward.*"

[*To be continued.*]

* The making the full waggon of coals, &c. draw up the empty one by the means of an inclined plane and wheel, is not a very modern invention: I remember it in uſe at Coalbrook Dale 30 years ago. But the mechanical power of this inſtrument has always appeared to me capable of much greater extenſion, and of an application to many other uſeful purpoſes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Character was drawn up and publiſhed juſt after the death of the perſon it celebrates. It has been ſuſpected to be the production of the laſt Earl of Orford; but this is only conjecture. It does not appear to have been known to Mr. Coxe; and therefore I ſend it to be printed, if you approve it, in your Magazine.

I am, Sir, &c.

G. H.

A CHARACTER OF THE LIFE AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE LATE RIGHT HONOURABLE *THE EARL OF ORFORD.*

——————Dicique beatus
Ante obitum nemo, ſupremaq; funera debet.

I THINK it is univerſally allowed, that nothing can add a greater weight to any affliction incidental to humanity, than to reflect that one has formerly been in a ſituation which ſeemed to promiſe an abſolute impoſſibility of being ever ſubject to ſuch an evil. The recollection of any paſt enjoyment is always an aggravation of the pain we endure at preſent. And as the conſtant viciſſitude of human affairs leaves the moſt flouriſhing fortune in perpetual dread of its reverſe, a reverſe more dreadful from the more promiſing aſpect of its preſent appearance! it is impoſſible to pronounce any man completely happy (however he may now be diſtinguiſhed by ſucceſs and honour) before the concluſion of his life, the final period of his exiſtence here.

An unlucky cloud may overcaſt the very eve of age! Some fatal cataſtrophe may overtake a man in his laſt ſcene of life: We need not raiſe up the Pompeys and the Cæſars from the dead, nor diſturb the aſhes of men leſs ancient, but as well known as they, to evince this truth. The experienced author of that inſtructive ſatire, from whence I took the ſentence which ſtands in the title of this paper, has ſupplied us with ſome memorable inſtances which preceded his time. We ourſelves can remember many, and recollect more, which come nearer to our own days. I ſhall name, and only name, a Belizarius and a Bacon; I may add a Raleigh and a Buckingham: characters indeed extremely different, but all conſpiring to confirm the truth of that aſſertion.

If that unfortunate Prince, whoſe protracted troubles and unprecedented death fill up the blackeſt page in Engliſh ſtory, had ended his reign before the opening of that melancholy ſcene, ſucceeding generations might have called him bleſſed.

And if the life of a Princeſs, who inherited from him (let the reflection fall on any head but hers, whoſe ſovereignty and whoſe ſex ſhould ſecure her from inſult), had not been prolonged beyond her wars, ſhe had left behind her an unblemiſhed name; and the brighteſt reign, for the term of its duration, that had ever been recorded in Britiſh annals.

In ſhort, one need but caſt a curſory eye over the public and private revolutions of the world, to ſee the rapid mutability of fortune; how it is perpetually ſhifting the ſcene in every circumſtance and degree of life.

To ſee the entire enjoyment of health overcome by ſickneſs and infirmity; the moſt exalted underſtanding clouded with diſtraction, or loſt in dotage; perſons who have been ſitting in the full blaze of honour, in an inſtant covered with indelible ignominy; ſome pleading their cauſe as criminals before that very Bench where they once ſat as Judges; conquerors caſt down into captivity, and princes hurled headlong from their thrones into priſons, or into exile!

In all theſe caſes the miſery that is ſuffered is made leſs tolerable, by an unavoidable compariſon with the more pleaſing circumſtances which preceded it; ſo that a man can never be denominated truly happy till he has perſevered in one conſtant tenor of action and ſucceſs through the whole of life: but few are the characters that are chequered with no ſhade! Few are the lives that have preſerved

ſerved one colour from their commencement to their concluſion.

That great perſon who has now wound up his laſt thread of life, who haſt juſt finiſhed his courſe, and completed his race of glory, was one of thoſe happy few, whoſe ſetting rays were, at leaſt, as glorious as thoſe of his firſt appearance.

That favourite ſon of nature and of fortune! endowed with every internal diſpoſition, and bleſſed with every outward circumſtance, which were capable of promoting his own happineſs, or the common good.

It is beyond the deſign of theſe ſhort reflections (which were not intended as a monument to his honour, but as a pleaſing ſpeculation to myſelf) to enter upon an accurate diſcuſſion of any part of that glorious life!

His public tranſactions will hereafter be recorded with aſtoniſhment, and read with rapture. And thoſe who have had the happineſs of a nearer view into his retirement, will recollect with a melancholy pleaſure the eaſy entertainment of his moſt private hours.

I ſhall confine myſelf to that one general obſervation which firſt led me into this train of thought: that taking in the whole of his exiſtence here at one view, and conſidering this point of time as the termination of it, he ſeems to have been as completely bleſſed as humanity is capable of being on earth: that whatever loſs the public, or his own private friends may ſuſtain by the death of one ſo valuable to both, yet every man who truly loved him may conſole himſelf with this conſideration, that how unfortunate ſoever his death may be to others, it muſt be allowed to have been moſt glorious to himſelf; glorious to an uncommon degree, to ſee ſuch a life preſerve its tenor to the end: no variation of principle; no diminution of honour; not the leaſt obſervable inequality of temper.

His life was of a piece! a conſiſtency and uniformity of conduct and ſucceſs ran from one end of it to the other, as if Heaven had intended him for a pattern of ſucceſsful reſolution to a moſt fluctuating and irreſolute age.

His great political principle was love of liberty. His firſt ſtruggle was for liberty, and he ſtruggled with ſucceſs. Nor did his patriotiſm ſink in his place, the common burying-place of modern patriots. He continued to maintain thoſe very principles in the ſervice of two ſucceſſive Kings, which he had begun to defend in oppoſition to two deſigning ſtatesmen, to the eternal honour of his royal maſter's reign, and of his faithful Miniſtry: it muſt be owned, that the people of England have at no time enjoyed a fuller ſcope of every liberty, even to the border of its bad extreme.

His ſucceſs too was as invariable as his principles. He ſtood for twenty years together (an inſtance unparalleled in any hiſtory) the moſt formidable oppoſition that was ever known. In ſucceſſive repeated ſkirmiſhes and engagements, he triumphed without inſolence, and was at laſt defeated without dejection. That which was conſidered as his overthrow, was, in fact, the univerſal eſtabliſhment of his fame, and the entire confuſion of his perſonal antagoniſts. I will not rake up a dying fire, nor think of heightening that character by compariſon, which needs no foil to ſhew it to advantage. The reſult of a Committee appointed to inſpect his conduct, the conſtant attachment to his perſon after his receſs from public buſineſs, and the reſpect which has been paid, even to his death-bed, are ſuch amazing inſtances of continued honour as no paſt age has ſeen, and as the future will ſcarce believe.

To crown all, that equanimity, that undiſturbed compoſure of mind, which eaſed every public care, and ſweetened every private joy, was in him uninterrupted to the laſt. It was the beſt medicine in his ſickneſs, the powerful cordial that ſupported him under the decay of nature; from hence he drew freſh reſources of comfort in thoſe trying hours, when every external aſſiſtance fails. When he ſaw death before him, he ſeemed to meet it, as he was uſed to meet thoſe who threatened to purſue him to it, with an artleſs ſmile. That ſerenity, that intrepidity of ſoul (which is the effect and ornament of integrity) was the concluſion of his preſent happineſs, and a pleaſing prelude to futurity.

What more can be wiſhed for by man, or beſtowed by Heaven? What can thoſe who ſucceed him in his honours, or emulate his conduct, wiſh more for themſelves, than that they may die the death of this great, this happy man, and that their latter end may be like his?

DROSSIANA.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CIII.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS, PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

——A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES! HAMLET.

[*Continued from* Page 172.]

DR. WARREN

WAS the ſon of a clergyman of ſmall fortune, who expended much of it in the education of himſelf and of his brother, and died ſomething in debt. The brothers, as ſoon as they began to ſucceed in the world, very nobly paid their father's debts, and erected a monument to his memory.

A Lady one day aſked Dr. Warren to which univerſity ſhe ſhould ſend her ſon? "Madam, I believe they drink an equal quantity of Port wine at each *," was his reply.

This acute practitioner made more money than any phyſician ever made in London, except Dr. Mead. He would, however, never tell what fees he made a day during the prevalence of the influenza. He uſed to ſay that Bath had never produced a phyſician of talents, except Dr. Moyſey; and that if a phyſician had common ſenſe when he firſt ſettled there, he ſoon loſt it all in looking out for bile, and giving into the medical cant of the place. When he honoured that city ſome years ago with his preſence, he was much perplexed by the phyſicians of the place, who wiſhed always to give him their theories of diſorders. "Pray, Gentlemen," replied he, archly, "let me preſcribe firſt, and then I will hear your theory if you pleaſe. It muſt be a ſtrange thing indeed, allowing me common ſenſe, and recollecting the habit I am in of ſeeing patients of different kinds, if in ten minutes time I cannot preſcribe as efficaciouſly in common caſes as if I took half an hour to do it in." When, alas! will Dr. Warren's loſs be repaired to the world? When will the art of medicine have again to boaſt ſo wiſe, ſo acute, and ſo benevolent a phyſician as himſelf? one who completely gained poſſeſſion of the minds, and cured the bodies of his patients.

DR. BLACKWELL

ſays, in his 'Court of Auguſtus,' "Time was, and not very long ago, when every Gentleman in Great Britain thought himſelf obliged to be *good for ſomething*, and believed that a knowledge and deportment becoming his rank was more neceſſary to diſtinguiſh him than liveries or tinſel equipage. Cards, dreſs, hunting, and trifling, did not then engroſs their time; expenſive diverſions did not drain their eſtates; nor did their bills of fare occupy their underſtanding."

"How inglorious," adds he, "does that man go to the grave, who has eaten and drank, carded and ſquandered away, all his income; who has centered all his wiſhes, and ſunk all his revenue, in his little ſelf; who has thrown away on ſickneſs, riot, and repentance, what might have purchaſed a life of health and vigour, a life of reputation and honour, heightened by conſcious worth and the hopes of a glorious memory! Would ye then, ye expenſive purſuers of pleaſure, taſte real joy? Try for once one generous, benevolent deed. If ſincerely done, ye will find it the higheſt enjoyment, the moſt conſtant, the moſt ſerene, the ſweeteſt ſeaſoning to every other delight."

DR. JOHNSON.

Mrs. Cotterell one day deſiring Dr. Johnſon to introduce her to a certain man of learning who had written a book, "Dearеſt Madam," replied he, "do not deſire me to do it; the beſt part of an author is in general to be found in his book." This idea has given riſe to one of the moſt beautiful and appropriated ſimiles in the Engliſh language. "The tranſition from an author's book to his converſation is too often like the entrance into a large city after a diſtant proſpect. Remotely we ſee nothing but ſpires of

* "Why doth ſerious and ſolid learning decline now in the Univerſity, and few or none follow it?—Anſwer. Becauſe of coffee-houſes, where they ſpend all their time, and in entertainments in their ſtudies; alſo great drinking at taverns, ſpending their time in common chambers (whole afternoons); and thence to the coffee-houſe."—ANTHONY A WOOD.

temples

temples and turrets of palaces, and imagine it to be the reſidence of ſplendour, grandeur, and magnificence; but when we have paſſed the gates, we find it perplexed with narrow paſſages, diſgraced with deſpicable cottages, embarraſſed with obſtructions, and clouded with ſmoke." —RAMBLER, NO. 14.

The learned Dr. Parr always declared to his friends, that he would one day or other write a Life of Dr. Johnſon for ſcholars, "no author," adding he, "affording ſo ample a field for criticiſm as that great man." As even Dr. Johnſon's enemies, no leſs than his friends, have now done writing his Life, it were to be wiſhed that Dr. Parr (than whom no one knows better how to appreciate the merits, nor to ſhew the defects in his ſtyle) would gratify the public with Obſervations on his Life and Writings. His exquiſite epitaph in St. Paul's might be the fond on which he might embroider the work.

This great man, to the laſt moment of his life, inculcated in his converſation that excellent ſcheme of morality which he had laid down in his writings. The day before he died he was viſited by the ingenious and excellent Dr. Burney *. After having taken an affectionate leave of his old friend, he ſaid, taking his hands between his, "My good friend, do *all the good you can*;" words expreſſive of the whole tenor of his own exemplary life.

ARCHBISHOP SECKER.

In ſpite of envy and calumny, the talents and merit of this great and good Prelate have now found their juſt degree of appreciation. He was diſtinguiſhed as a preacher, as a ſtateſman, and as a man of buſineſs. His charities were great and wiſely diſtributed; and he died, nearly as D'Alembert ſays an unmarried Biſhop ſhould do, without debts and without wealth. His manner of preaching was particularly impreſſive; it had the air of the familiar yet dignified converſation of a man of piety and of ſenſe with a friend whom he wiſhed to convince that he had acted wrong, and to put in a way to do better in future. It was earneſt, yet unaffected. In this he has been imitated with great ſucceſs by a Chaplain of his, who has ſince become a Biſhop, and who has written with great elegance the Life of his patron and of his model. Archbiſhop Secker's knowledge was very extenſive and accurate; and he furniſhed the preſent Dean of Glouceſter with ſome Remarks on his 'Direction for Travellers,' which, it is to be hoped, will be printed in the new edition of that uſeful work. His 'Lectures on the Church Catechiſm' will remain as long as the language in which they are written: the pure doctrines they teach, and the excellent morality they inculcate, ſtill continue to diſtinguiſh this happy country.

SIR JAMES PORTER.

The defect of Engliſh politics has appeared in nothing more conſpicuous than in the little attention we have ever paid to the appointment of foreign Miniſters, who are but too often ſent out of the country without knowledge, without morals, and without manners. This made Madame de Mercilly, the wife of Lord Bolingbroke, ſay on the ſubject, "You Engliſh, I believe, know every thing by inſpiration." From this imputation the late Sir James Porter muſt be exempted; of whom the great King of Pruſſia, no incompetent judge, ſaid to Sir Andrew Mitchell, "*Vous avez un Miniſtre à la Porte Ottomane qui y fait la pluie & le beau temps*".—You have a Miniſter at the Porte who can do any thing there.—Cardinal D'Oſſat's Letters were a very favourite book with Sir James Porter; he thought them the models of diplomatic correſpondence and communication. His own book on the Turks will ever be highly eſteemed. The political efforts of Sir James were well ſeconded at the Court of Bruſſels by his excellent and well informed Secretary, the preſent Mr. Planta, of the Britiſh Muſeum, whoſe talents ſeem now employed according to their proper deſtination, in commemorating the intereſting hiſtory of the ancient Helvetic Confederation.

DR. PRIESTLEY.

This acute man has written ſo much, that, not long before he ſet out for America, being aſked if he could tell the names of all his writings, aſſured the enquirer that he could not, but that the

* "You are my model, Sir," ſaid he to Dr. Burney, ſoon after he publiſhed his 'Tour to the Hebrides.'—"I had that clever dog Burney's 'Muſical Tour' in my eye," ſaid he to many of his friends on the ſame occaſion.

firſt thing he ever wrote was an 'Eſſay upon Grammar.' One of the late great Mathematicians of Cambridge ſaid, that the Doctor wrote one of his philoſophical works much faſter than he could correct it. Love of gain ſeems by no means to have ſtimulated his literary efforts. He ſeldom made any terms with his book-ſellers, nor exacted any ſpecific ſum for his labours, being contented with what his publiſher thought fit to give him; and having to do with *an honeſt and liberal bookſeller* * (oh, *mirum!*), he did well, and ſaved himſelf much trouble.

However virulently an Iriſh Prelate thought fit to give him the appellation of Antichriſt, yet Dr. Prieſtley's friends know well that he would go readily to the ſtake in defence of Chriſtianity. His rough and acrimonious attacks upon the Eſtabliſhed Church are unworthy a man of his knowledge and underſtanding. He muſt know very well, that in all poliſhed countries in the world (except China) there has ever been an Eſtabliſhed Religion; and, if they were juſt and wiſe, they allowed toleration to all others whoſe tenets were harmleſs, and did not intrench upon the Eſtabliſhed Government and Religion †. Of Sir William Watſon, junior's ingenious 'Eſſay upon Time' Dr. Prieſtley ſaid, it was the beſt piece of modern metaphyſics he had ſeen; and of Dr. Hartley's celebrated 'Obſervations upon Man' he always declared, that he learned more from it than from any book he ever read, except his bible.

ALDERMAN DR. SMITH.

This extenſive and ſingular practitioner was a man of great ſagacity. He puſhed powerful medicines to a very great height in certain caſes, and often ſucceeded. He had once thought fit to adviſe, in a very deſperate caſe, a medicine of ſuch power that he was afraid to ſign the preſcription himſelf, but told the patient that he would dictate it to him if he would write it down. This the patient did, took the medicine, and was cured. Chalybeate wine was a favourite medicine with him in many caſes, and he gave it in very large doſes ‡. To facilitate his practice, he had copper-plate preſcriptions for general and uſual complaints printed, and on ſeeing the patients he added the doſes with his pen. The ſingularity of his manners, and the apparent openneſs of his mind, endeared his patients very much to him, however irregular he was in his attendance upon them, and however inattentive to the long ſtories of their complaints. In early life he publiſhed a Text book of his Lectures, and ſome very elegant *formulæ* of preſcriptions.

He had been once long plagued with an hypochondriacal patient; at laſt he ſaid to him, "I have now only one thing more to propoſe to you: become a foot-ſoldier as ſoon as you can; for in your preſent ſituation as a Gentleman, you eat and drink too much, and work too little."

R. WATSON, D. D. LORD BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

Soon after this ingenious and acute Prelate was made Chemical Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Cambridge, he read Lectures in Chemiſtry; a ſcience of which he had been totally ignorant: and on his friends profeſſing their wonder at it, he laughingly ſaid, "that the only way to learn any ſcience was to begin by teaching it." Of the truth of this poſition, as far as it related to his own verſatile and prompt mind, his 'Introductory Lecture,' now printed, is a moſt ſtriking illuſtration.

The public, however, and mankind have higher obligations to him for his obſervations on the wiſdom of the Deity in appointing different conditions in human life; and for the proofs that he has given of the advantages ariſing to the poor (at leaſt in this free, liberal, and humane country) from the inequality of ranks and of wealth in it. They are detailed, in his uſual perſpicuous manner, in a ſermon, thus entitled, 'The Wiſdom and Goodneſs of God in having made both Rich and Poor.'

SAURIN.

When the news of the great victory of Ramillies, gained over the army of Louis XIV. by the armies of the Allies, was brought to the Proteſtant Church at the Hague, where the celebrated French refugee preacher, M. Saurin, was in the pulpit, he immediately fell on his knees,

* Mr. Johnſon, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

† Has it ever been obſerved, that private individuals have compoſed, in any State, a religion more wiſe, more moral, or more pious, than that which the Government had eſtabliſhed?

‡ Quos ratio deſtituit, temeritas adjuvat.—CELSUS.

and

and made a ſolemn prayer, in which he gave God thanks for the victory, and at the ſame time intreated him, that the calamities of his ancient and perſecuting Sovereign might ſoften his heart, and render it more open to the virtues of clemency and moderation. The effect on the audience was wonderful *.

Saurin's two ſermons '*ſur le Renvoi de la Converſion*'—on the Delay of Repentance—are perhaps two of the moſt eloquent and forcible compoſitions in any language.

This great Preacher eminently excelled in the extempore prayer he made before his ſermon. In one of his diſcourſes the character of Peter Bayle is finely depicted.

MASILLON, BISHOP OF CLERMONT.

The manner of preaching of this excellent Prelate was ſo extremely earneſt and impreſſive, that the firſt time that Baron, the celebrated French actor, went with ſome of his comrades to hear him, he exclaimed, "My friends, this is indeed an orator, we are only actors."

MADAME DACIER.

When Madame Dacier, then Mademoiſelle Leſeare, was married to her learned huſband M. Dacier, the Duke of Orleans ſaid, in conſideration of the ſmallneſs of their fortunes, "Hunger has married Thirſt." Another wag ſaid, "Greek is married to Latin." Some one addreſſed this diſtich to her:

Docto nupta viro, docto progenata parenti,
Non minor Anna viro, non minor Anna patre.

ABBE DE ST. PIERRE

uſed to ſay, that the only thing a Prime Miniſter ſhould do for his family, was to ſay, "If I have done the State or my Sovereign any ſervice, it is the duty of my King to mark his obligation to me for it by taking care of my family."

He uſed to ſay, "Whatever pleaſure I may receive from hearing Princes praiſed in their Courts and in books, I am never perfectly ſatisfied with them till I hear their praiſes repeated in the different villages of their dominions."

PRESIDENT MONTESQUIEU

ſays of ſolitary vices, that they muſt of courſe be more pernicious and leſs liberal than thoſe of ſociety; "for," adds he, "to the ſeductions of indulgence they add the crime of ſelfiſhneſs."

A perſon was once attacking the character of Fontenelle in company; and ſaid, amongſt other things, that he poſſeſſed no real regard for any one perſon in the world: "He will not," ſaid he, "be leſs agreeable in ſociety."

JUXON, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,

was preſented with the elbow chair in which the bleſſed martyr Charles the Firſt ſate at the mock Court of Juſtice, in Weſtminſter Hall, on his trial. It is at preſent in the poſſeſſion of one of his deſcendants in Warwickſhire.

Lord Faulkland ſaid of Dr. Juxon, that he was the only clergyman he had known whom a pair of lawn ſleeves did not ſpoil. Had he had the happineſs to have known his preſent ſucceſſor in one of the ſees which this excellent Prelate poſſeſſed previous to his archbiſhopric, he would not have confined his panegyric to *him*.

JOSIAH WEDGEWOOD, ESQ. F. R. S.

We think highly of the chemical inventions of this age; yet that excellent philoſopher, the honour of his country and of humanity, uſed to ſay of the celebrated Portland Vaſe, "that it implied a ſcience of chemiſtry of which we have not yet the elements."

DR. HENRY MORE.

This Platonic Divine ſays, in one of his Letters, "Believe it, my friend, there is no one more civil, no one more humane, no one more gentle and governable †, than a real Chriſtian."

* We have ſeen in our times as happy an effect of inſtantaneous effuſion from the pulpit. Admiral Lord Duncan, ſoon after his memorable victory over the Dutch fleet, attended divine ſervice at Fulham, at the chapel of the poliſhed and pious Prelate who at preſent ſo deſervedly fills the important ſee of London. His Lordſhip preached, and in the midſt of his diſcourſe, with great force of pathos, apoſtrophized the modeſt and intrepid Deliverer of his Country from a race of foes, the moſt dangerous and the moſt ferocious that ever deſolated the world; the foes of God, and the ſcourges of mankind.

† Prince Eugene uſed to ſay, that a man made a better ſoldier in proportion as he was a better Chriſtian.

PALLADIO.

Mr. Stewart, in that pretty book of his entitled 'Candid Obſervations on the Buildings and Improvements of London,' ſays, "That when the Committee for building the Manſion Houſe of London met for the firſt time, Lord Burlington, zealous for the improvement of the arts, ſent them an original deſign of Palladio for the palace of the Lord Mayor. Great debates enſued, at firſt, whether Palladio was a freeman of London, or not? at laſt it appeared, and ſettled the diſpute once for all, that Palladio was a Papiſt."

FREDERIC HOFFMAN.

"The names of diſeaſes," ſays this great Phyſician, "kill more patients than the diſeaſes themſelves."

The preſent yellow fever of the Weſt Indies was at firſt called contagious; it is now known not to be ſo. The miſtake has hitherto perhaps prevented the invention of an adequate remedy to its ravages.

The College of Phyſicians, in their reform of the Pharmacopeia Londinenſis, have wiſely changed the names of thoſe medicines, which without any reaſon indicated a power over certain diſeaſes which they did not poſſeſs.

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS ON THE FORMATION OF IRON.

BY MR. SMITH.

HAVING ſhewn in the foregoing papers, that calcareous and argillaceous earth, and vegetable ſoils, ſulphur and phoſphorus, are all obtainable from air; and that animal and vegetable life are the great powers by which nature forms theſe ſubſtances, I ſhall now obſerve that decompoſition, or the different modes of decompoſition, has a great effect in the formation of the immenſe varieties of matter; and it is by the different decompoſition of air and water, that animal and vegetable life form all terreſtial ſubſtances whatever.

Iron is too well known to need a deſcription: it is the moſt common and the moſt eaſily decompoſed of all the metals: it exiſts in almoſt all ſubſtances, at leaſt it may be obtained from them by certain chemical proceſſes: hence, the firſt queſtion that preſents itſelf is, Whether is this Iron to found the production of life, like clay, or is it formed during the decompoſition of theſe ſubſtances? I am inclined to adopt the latter, from the following Experiment, and namely, that the Iron, which is found in theſe chemical proceſſes, is formed during the decompoſition of animal and vegetable ſubſtances, in the ſame manner as ſulphur, &c.

EXPERIMENT THE FIRST.

One pound of white clay, mixed with an equal quantity of ſilicious earth, and kneaded with water, when heated red hot, was reduced by the evaporation of the water to nearly one half of its former weight: one quarter of a pound of this earth being put into a ſmall veſſel, and reduced to a proper degree of moiſture, I ſowed in it ſix creſs ſeeds, five of which came up: in about two months time they were grown ſo large as to weigh, when newly gathered, four ounces and a half: I then reduced theſe plants to aſhes, and they yielded ſeven grains of a white-coloured aſh: I diſſolved them in rain water; and, when all the earthy parts of the aſhes were ſubſided, I poured off the clear liquor On dipping two ſmall ſlips of paper ſtained with the juice of the red radiſh into it, they were changed to a green colour: twenty-four drops of the marine acid being added, a ſlow effervеſcence took place: after this, a ſmall portion of Pruſſiated alkali being added, a quantity of Pruſſian blue was produced: I afterwards added ſome cauſtic alkali, and a large precipitation of lime took place. The earth was heated red hot and weighed, as at firſt, and had not loſt any thing of its weight.

This Experiment not being ſatisfactory, as the plants might be ſuppoſed poſſibly to extract the iron from the earth in which they grew, I made the following Experiment, which would be, as I thought, free from this objection:

EXPERIMENT THE SECOND.

I took one quarter of an ounce of horſe hair baked, ſuch as is uſed in ſtuffing chairs;

chairs; and after having kept it in a heat of 105 degrees for twelve hours, by means of a ſpirit lamp, I weighed out ſixty grains of it. My reaſon for chuſing this ſubſtance was, that the root of any plant which I planted into it might be diſengaged, without the danger of being broken, that would have attended the uſe of cotton, flannel, or linen rags. Having put this hair into a flat veſſel, I covered it with ſixty grains of muſtard ſeed, and placed it in a *hot-houſe:* in eight days the plants had run up to a great height, by reaſon of the heat and want of freſh air. I then took out the plants, with the hair adhering to them; and after having carefully diſengaged the roots, one by one, from the hair, I replaced the hair in the air, and applied the ſame degree of heat, and upon weighing it I found it had neither loſt nor gained. On weighing the plants I found that they weighed two ounces and a quarter; the quantity of rain water that they had been ſupplied with was four ounces and a half: I took one ounce of theſe plants, and reduced them to aſhes as in Experiment the Firſt: to ſix grains of the aſhes I added one quarter of an ounce of diſtilled water: after the ſediment had ſubſided, I poured off the clear water, as in Experiment the Firſt. This water turned the blue extract of violets to a green. To this water I added twenty drops of the marine acid, which produced an effervelcence as in the foregoing Experiment. I divided this liquid into two equal parts; into the one I poured a ſolution of the Pruſſiated alkali, and a copious precipitation of Pruſſian blue took place: into part of the other I put a few drops of ſtrong extract of galls, and a ſlight blackneſs enſued. The remaining part of the liquid produced, when ſaturated with cauſtic alkali, a copious precipitation of lime, in the form of white flakes, but ſtill a reſidue was left. That I might be informed what this reſidue was, I prepared a larger quantity of the plants, and treated them in the ſame manner; and having collected them as free as poſſible from all other ſubſtances, upon a proper inveſtigation of the reſidue, I found it to be moſtly ſilicious earth *.

From the foregoing Experiments we ſee that vegetable life has a power of producing ſilicious earth and *Iron!* Whether is this Iron exiſtent in the plants before calcination, or was it formed during the proceſs? To aſcertain this, I made the following Experiment:

EXPERIMENT THE THIRD.

I took half an ounce of the freſh muſtard plants, and poured half an ounce of the nitrous acid upon them; but after ſtanding ſome time, it took up neither iron, argillaceous earth, nor lime. Upon a ſmall quantity of the ſame plants I poured nitrous acid, and applied heat, but with the ſame negative effect.

EXPERIMENT THE FOURTH.

I next treated one quarter of an ounce of theſe plants with the marine acid, but could procure no *Iron*.

From theſe Experiments we are led to conclude that Iron is formed during the decompoſition of the vegetable ſubſtances, and that this decompoſition muſt be by means of fire, as we ſee that no Iron was produced when the plants were decompoſed by means of acid. I do not mean to ſay that fire is the only means by which a plant can be decompoſed, to obtain Iron: on the contrary, I am convinced that there is a proceſs every day going on in nature, which decompoſes vegetable matter ſo as to form chalybeate waters. From theſe Experiments it is very eaſy to conceive how large quantities of Iron and chalybeate ſprings are found on this globe. This likewiſe accounts for their more generally being found in coal countries, and by the decompoſition of the wood which goes to the formation of coal. Countries in which there are large quantities of decaying vegetables are in general furniſhed with chalybeate ſprings and *Iron*.

For if their origin be carefully examined, they will be generally found in countries where there is large beds of decayed vegetable matter; a fact which, I believe, is generally known.

E. S. J.

* Conſiderable maſſes of ſilicious earth are found in the cavities of the bamboo cane, and are called by the natives Tabaſhar, and is uſed in medicine.

THE

THE LONDON REVIEW AND *LITERARY JOURNAL*, FOR APRIL 1798.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Memoirs of the Author of a Vindication of the Rights of Woman. By William Godwin. 12mo. Johnson. 3s. 6d. 1798.

IT was obſerved by Mr. Hume, almoſt half a century ago, that there was then "lately ſprung up amongſt us a ſet of men who endeavour to diſtinguiſh themſelves by ridiculing every thing that has hitherto appeared ſacred and venerable in the eyes of mankind. Reaſon, ſociety, honour, friendſhip, marriage, are the perpetual ſubjects of their inſipid raillery." If the complaint could have been then made with juſtice, the times have ſince not improved: to the topicks enumerated by Mr. Hume may be now added the ſacred duties of religion, the ſanctions of a future ſtate, and the obligations which bind ſociety together.

The Lady whoſe memoirs are now before us appears to have poſſeſſed good abilities, and originally a good diſpoſition; but, with an overweening conceit of herſelf, much obſtinacy and ſelf-will, and a diſpoſition to run counter to eſtabliſhed practices and opinions. Her conduct in the early part of her life was blameleſs, if not exemplary; but the latter part of it blemiſhed with actions, which muſt conſign her name to poſterity (in ſpite of all palliatives) as one whoſe example, if followed, would be attended with the moſt pernicious conſequences to ſociety; a female who could brave the opinion of the world in the moſt delicate point; a philoſophical wanton, breaking down the bars intended to reſtrain licentiouſneſs; and a mother, deſerting a helpleſs offſpring, diſgracefully brought into the world by herſelf, by an intended act of ſuicide.

According to Mr. Godwin's account, ſhe was born the 27th of April 1759, and was treated in her infancy with great and unmerited harſhneſs and ſeverity by her parents, who appear to have been ill qualified for the buſineſs of educating their children. In one of her works, when Mrs. Godwin ſpeaks of the petty cares which obſcured the morning of her heroine's life; continual reſtraint in the moſt trivial matter; unconditional ſubmiſſion to orders which, as a mere child, ſhe ſoon diſcovered to be unreaſonable, becauſe inconſiſtent and contradictory; and the being often obliged to ſit in the preſence of her parents three or four hours together, without daring to utter a word; ſhe is to be conſidered as copying the outline of the firſt period of her exiſtence.

Her father was perpetually removing his place of reſidence, and by degrees embarraſſed his circumſtances. About the year 1776 he reſided at Hoxton, and his daughter became acquainted with a female friend, named Frances Blood, who then lived at Newington Butts. Partly by example, and partly through emulation, our authoreſs was led to cultivate her talents. "She had hitherto," ſays Mr. Godwin, "paid but a ſuperficial attention to literature: ſhe had read to gratify the ardour of an inextinguiſhable thirſt of knowledge, but ſhe had not thought of writing as an art. Her ambition to excel was now awakened, and ſhe applied herſelf with paſſion and earneſtneſs." Soon after this period ſhe began to be diſſatisfied with her ſituation at home, and determined to quit it. She accordingly, in 1778, became the companion of a Mrs. Dawſon at Bath, with whom ſhe lived two years, and only left her from being ſummoned by the melancholy circumſtances of her mother's rapidly

pidly declining health. We extract the following paſſage with great ſatisfaction:

"The illneſs of Mrs. Wolſtonecraft was lingering but hopeleſs. Mary (ſuch is the manner in which ſhe is invariably mentioned in this work) was aſſiduous in her attendance upon her mother. At firſt every attention was received with acknowledgments and gratitude; but as the attentions grew habitual, and the health of the mother more and more wretched, they were rather exacted than received. Nothing could be taken by the unfortunate patient but from the hands of Mary; reſt was denied night or day, and by the time nature was exhauſted in the parent, the daughter was qualified to aſſume her place, and become in turn herſelf a patient. The laſt words her mother ever uttered were, 'A little patience, and all will be over!' and theſe words are repeatedly referred to by Mary in the courſe of her writings."

She now bade a final adieu to her father's roof, and went to live with her friend Fanny, and afterwards attended her ſiſter in a dangerous ſtate for ſeveral months. She then, aſſiſted by her friend and two ſiſters, opened a ſchool at Iſlington, but afterwards removed it to Newington Green. She here became acquainted with Dr. Price, and "ſometimes attended his ſermons, but not with a ſuperſtitious adherence to his doctrines. The fact is (adds our author), that as far down as the year 1787 ſhe regularly frequented public worſhip, for the moſt part according to the forms of the Church of England. After that period her attendance became leſs conſtant, and in no long time was wholly diſcontinued. I believe it may be admitted as a maxim, that no perſon of a well furniſhed mind, that has ſhaken off the implicit ſubjection of youth, and is not the zealous partizan of a ſect, can bring himſelf to conform to the public and regular routine of ſermons and prayers." We ſhall only remark on this paſſage, that at the time above aſcertained, commenced thoſe eccentricities in Mrs. Godwin's conduct, which ſtained the latter part of her life with ignominy. A female, unreſtrained by the obligations of religion, is ſoon ripe for licentious indecorums.

The plan of life adopted by our authoreſs did not laſt long. The health of her friend and partner declined, and ſhe was adviſed to go to Liſbon in the hope of a recovery. As ſhe grew worſe, Mrs. Godwin's regard and anxiety for her increaſed: ſhe was impreſſed with the idea that her friend would die in this diſtant country, and ſhocked with the recollection of her ſeparation from the circle of her friends, determined to paſs over to Liſbon to attend her. She had not money to defray the expences of the journey, but was ſupplied by a friend, and in a ſhort time after her arrival at Liſbon, had the melancholy conſolation of attending to the grave, in December 1785, the companion of her youth, whoſe memory ſhe appears to have cheriſhed with unabated fondneſs. We are glad of an opportunity of beſtowing unqualified praiſe on this inſtance of her affectionate attention.

The ſchool in her abſence had ſuffered conſiderably, and ſhe ſoon judged it proper to relinquiſh it entirely. The father and mother of her deceaſed friend wiſhed to tranſport themſelves to Ireland, and Mrs. Godwin undertook to ſupply them with the means. She accordingly wrote her 'Thoughts on the Education of Daughters,' which ſhe ſold for ten guineas. With this ſum ſhe was enabled to effect the purpoſe for which it was procured. There does not appear to have been much harmony amongſt the ſiſters whilſt the ſchool laſted.

She then, as a temporary ſituation, accepted the office of Governeſs to the daughters of Lord Viſcount Kingſborough, eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Kingſton, in the kingdom of Ireland, and wonders are told of the ſalutary effects of her ſyſtem of education; but when we reflect on what Mr. Godwin is ſilent about, the miſconduct of one of her pupils, who has lately brought diſgrace on herſelf, death on her paramour, riſk to the life of her brother and father, and miſery to all her relatives; when we conſider alſo Mrs. Godwin's own ſubſequent conduct; we heſitate in giving implicit credit to the eulogium. We fear the pupil was too much influenced by deference to the example of the Governeſs.

The family of Lord Kingſborough, in the ſummer of 1787, came to Briſtol, where Mrs. Godwin compoſed a little book, which bears the title of 'Mary, a Fiction;' a ſtory, of which a conſiderable part conſiſts, with certain modifications, of the incidents of her own friendſhip with Fanny. At Briſtol, her connection as Governeſs in the Kingſborough family ceaſed.

She then devoted her attention entirely to literary ſubjects, and reſided in George-ſtreet, on the Surry ſide of Blackfriars-bridge.

bridge. Soon after ſhe produced a little work, entitled 'Original Stories from Real Life, intended for the Uſe of Children.' At the commencement of her literary career, ſhe is ſaid to have conceived a vehement averſion to the being regarded by her ordinary acquaintance in the character of an author, and to have employed ſome precautions to prevent its occurrence. She now produced ſeveral tranſlations from the French, and took a conſiderable ſhare in the Analytical Review, inſtituted about the middle of 1788. She alſo intereſted herſelf in behalf of the individuals of her family.

"At this period (Mr. Godwin obſerves) the French Revolution, while it gave a fundamental ſhock to the human intellect through every region of the globe, did not fail to produce a conſpicuous effect on the progreſs of Mary's reflections. The prejudices of her early years ſuffered a vehement concuſſion. Her reſpect for eſtabliſhments was undermined. At this period occurred a miſunderſtanding upon public grounds with one of her early friends, whoſe attachment to muſty creeds and exploded abſurdities had been increaſed by the operation of thoſe very circumſtances by which her mind had been rapidly advanced in the race of independence." At the latter end of 1790 ſhe wrote her anſwer to Mr. Burke's celebrated book, and ſoon after compoſed 'The Vindication of the Rights of Woman.'

Having quieted any alarms which might be excited by an attendance on public worſhip, ſhe proceeded in her anti-religious plan of independence on ſyſtems with great rapidity. She had until this time we are to preſume, as Mr. Godwin ſays nothing to the contrary, not erred in the article of chaſtity; but at the age of more than 30 years, ſhe diveſted herſelf of that old faſhioned prejudice, and fell in love with Mr. Fuſeli the painter. "She conceived," ſays her huſband, "a perſonal and ardent affection for him. Mr. Fuſeli was a married man, and his wife the acquaintance of Mary. She readily perceived the reſtrictions which this circumſtance ſeemed to impoſe upon her; but ſhe made light of any difficulty that might ariſe out of them." This platonic regard ſoon diſſatisfied her. "It was in vain that ſhe enjoyed much pleaſure in his ſociety, and that ſhe enjoyed it frequently. Her ardent imagination was continually conjuring up pictures of the happineſs ſhe ſhould have found, if fortune had favoured their more intimate union. She felt herſelf formed for domeſtic affection, and all thoſe tender charities, which men of ſenſibility have conſtantly treated as the deareſt band of human ſociety. General converſation and ſociety could not ſatisfy her. She felt herſelf alone, as it were, in the great maſs of her ſpecies, and ſhe repined when ſhe reflected, that the beſt years of her life were ſpent in this comfortleſs ſolitude." She therefore went to France, apparently without any ſettled plan, and "four months after her arrival at Paris, in December 1792, deliberately entered (as Mr. Godwin expreſſes it) into that ſpecies of connection, for which her heart ſecretly panted, and which had the effect of diffuſing an immediate tranquillity and chearfulneſs over her manners." The perſon with whom ſhe formed this connection was Mr. Gilbert Imlay, a native of North America, and Mr. Godwin is minute enough, though ſomething incompatible with the former date, to mark the time of the conſummation of this intrigue to be the middle of April 1793.

But this tranquillity and chearfulneſs was not to laſt long. The illicit connection puniſhed itſelf: Imlay, who is deſcribed as a vulgar ſenſualiſt, after becoming the father of a child by her, grew, as might be expected, negligent and indifferent towards her. He left her in France with her child; and the lady, impatient at his abſence, followed him to England, and ſoon after took a journey to Norway, to ſettle ſome buſineſs for him.

In the early part of this volume (p. 38.) Mrs. Godwin is ſaid to have poſſeſſed "a firmneſs of mind, an unconquerable greatneſs of ſoul, by which, after a ſhort internal ſtruggle, ſhe was accuſtomed to riſe above difficulties and ſuffering." Whatever ſhe undertook ſhe perhaps in all inſtances accompliſhed, and to her lofty ſpirit ſcarcely any thing ſhe deſired appeared hard to perform. But the defection of Mr. Imlay was too much for her, and ſhe became ſubject to ſuch weakneſs, as the weakeſt of her ſex would have avoided.

"It was not long after her arrival in London, in the commencement of October, that ſhe attained the certainty ſhe ſought. Mr. Imlay procured her a lodging. But the neglect ſhe experienced from him after ſhe entered it, flaſhed conviction upon her, in ſpite of his aſſeverations. She made further enquiries, and at length was informed by a ſervant, of

of the real ſtate of the caſe. Under the immediate ſhock which the painful certainty gave her, her firſt impulſe was to repair to him at the ready-furniſhed houſe he had provided for his new miſtreſs. What was the particular nature of their conference I am unable to relate. It is ſufficient to ſay that the wretchedneſs of the night which ſucceeded this fatal diſcovery, impreſſed her with the feeling, that ſhe would ſooner ſuffer a thouſand deaths, than paſs another of equal miſery.

"The agony of her mind determined her; and that determination gave her a ſort of deſperate ſerenity. She reſolved to plunge herſelf in the Thames; and, not being ſatisfied with any ſpot nearer to London, ſhe took a boat, and rowed to Putney. Her firſt thought had led her to Batterſea-bridge, but ſhe found it too public. It was night when ſhe arrived at Putney, and by that time had begun to rain with great violence. The rain ſuggeſted to her the idea of walking up and down the bridge, till her clothes were thoroughly drenched and heavy with the wet, which ſhe did for half an hour without meeting a human being. She then leaped from the top of the bridge, but ſtill ſeemed to find a difficulty in ſinking, which ſhe endeavoured to counteract by preſſing her clothes cloſely round her. After ſome time ſhe became inſenſible; but ſhe always ſpoke of the pain ſhe underwent as ſuch, that, though ſhe could afterwards have determined upon almoſt any other ſpecies of voluntary death, it would have been impoſſible for her to reſolve upon encountering the ſame ſenſations again. I am doubtful, whether this is to be aſcribed to the mere nature of ſuffocation, or was not rather owing to the preternatural action of a deſperate ſpirit.

"After having been for a conſiderable time inſenſible, ſhe was recovered by the exertions of thoſe by whom the body was found. She had ſought, with cool and deliberate firmneſs, to put a period to her exiſtence, and yet ſhe lived to have every proſpect of a long poſſeſſion of enjoyment and happineſs. It is perhaps not an unfrequent caſe with ſuicides, that we find reaſon to ſuppoſe, if they had ſurvived their gloomy purpoſe, that they would, at a ſubſequent period, have been conſiderably happy. It ariſes indeed, in ſome meaſure, out of the very nature of a ſpirit of ſelf-deſtruction; which implies a degree of anguiſh, that the conſtitution of the human mind will not ſuffer to remain long undiminiſhed. This is a ſerious reflection. Probably no man would deſtroy himſelf from an impatience of preſent pain, if he felt a moral certainty that there were years of enjoyment ſtill in reſerve for him. It is perhaps a futile attempt to think of reaſoning with a man in that ſtate of mind which precedes ſuicide. Moral reaſoning is nothing but the awakening of certain feelings; and the feeling by which he is actuated, is too ſtrong to leave us much chance of impreſſing him with other feelings, that ſhould have force enough to counterbalance it. But, if the proſpect of future tranquillity and pleaſure cannot be expected to have much weight with a man under an immediate purpoſe of ſuicide, it is ſo much the more to be wiſhed, that men would impreſs their minds, in their ſober moments, with a conception, which, being rendered habitual, ſeems to promiſe to act as a ſucceſsful antidote in a paroxyſm of deſperation.

"The preſent ſituation of Mary of neceſſity produced ſome further intercourſe between her and Mr. Imlay. He ſent a phyſician to her; and Mrs. Chriſtie, at his deſire, prevailed on her to remove to her houſe in Finſbury-ſquare. In the mean time Mr. Imlay aſſured her that his preſent was merely a carnal, ſenſual connection; and, of courſe, foſtered in her mind the idea that it would be once more in her choice to live with him. With whatever intention the idea was ſuggeſted, it was certainly calculated to increaſe the agitation of her mind. In one reſpect however it produced an effect unlike that which might moſt obviouſly have been looked for. It rouſed within her the characteriſtic energy of mind, which ſhe ſeemed partially to have forgotten. She ſaw the neceſſity of bringing the affair to a point, and not ſuffering months and years to roll on in uncertainty and ſuſpence. This idea inſpired her with an extraordinary reſolution. The language ſhe employed was, in effect, as follows: 'If we are ever to live together again, it muſt be now. We meet now, or we part for ever. You ſay, you cannot abruptly break off the connection you have formed. It is unworthy of my courage and character to wait the uncertain iſſue of that connection. I am determined to come to a deciſion. I conſent then, for the preſent, to live with you,

you, and the woman to whom you have associated yourself. I think it important that you should learn habitually to feel for your child the affection of a father. But if you reject this proposal, here we end. You are now free. We will correspond no more. We will have no intercourse of any kind. I will be to you as a person that is dead."

But Mr. Imlay was not to be reclaimed, and Mrs. Godwin, after many ineffectual efforts, gave up the pursuit, and seems to have resumed something like tranquillity. In January 1796 the acquaintance took place between her and Mr. Godwin; the progress and completion of which, as it is curious, we shall give in that Gentleman's own words:

"The temporary separation attendant on my little journey, had its effect on the mind of both parties. It gave a space for the maturing of inclination. I believe that, during this interval, each furnished to the other the principal topic of solitary and daily contemplation. Absence bestows a refined and aerial delicacy upon affection, which it with difficulty acquires in any other way. It seems to resemble the communication of spirits, without the medium, or the impediment, of this earthly frame.

"When we met again, we met with new pleasure, and, I may add, with a more decisive preference for each other. It was however three weeks longer before the sentiment, which trembled upon the tongue, burst from the lips of either. There was, as I have already said, no period of throes and resolute explanation attendant on the tale. It was friendship melting into love. Previously to our mutual declaration, each felt half assured, yet each felt a certain trembling anxiety to have assurance complete.

"Mary rested her head upon the shoulder of her lover, hoping to find a heart with which she might safely treasure her world of affection; fearing to commit a mistake, yet, in spite of her melancholy experience, fraught with that generous confidence, which in a great soul is never extinguished. I had never loved till now; or, at least, had never nourished a passion to the same growth, or met with an object so consummately worthy.

"We did not marry. It is difficult to recommend any thing to indiscriminate adoption, contrary to the established rules and prejudices of mankind; but certainly nothing can be so ridiculous upon the face of it, or so contrary to the genuine march of sentiment, as to require the overflowing of the soul to wait upon a ceremony, and that which, wherever delicacy and imagination exist, is of all things most sacredly private, to blow a trumpet before it, and to record the moment when it has arrived at its climax.

"There were however other reasons why we did not immediately marry. Mary felt an entire conviction of the propriety of her conduct. It would be absurd to suppose that, with a heart withered by desertion, she was not right to give way to the emotions of kindness which our intimacy produced, and to seek for that support in friendship and affection, which could alone give pleasure to her heart, and peace to her meditations. It was only about six months since she had resolutely banished every thought of Mr. Imlay; but it was at least eighteen that he ought to have been banished, and would have been banished, had it not been for her scrupulous pertinacity in determining to leave no measure untried to regain him. Add to this, that the laws of etiquette ordinarily laid down in these cases, are essentially absurd, and that the sentiments of the heart cannot submit to be directed by the rule and the square. But Mary had an extreme aversion to be made the topic of vulgar discussion; and, if there be any weakness in this, the dreadful trials through which she had recently passed, may well plead in its excuse. She felt that she had been too much, and too rudely spoken of, in the former instance; and she could not resolve to do any thing that should immediately revive that painful topic.

"For myself, it is certain that I had for many years regarded marriage with so well-grounded an apprehension, that, notwithstanding the partiality for Mary that had taken possession of my soul, I should have felt it very difficult, at least in the present stage of our intercourse, to have resolved on such a measure. Thus, partly from similar, and partly from different motives, we felt alike in this, as we did perhaps in every other circumstance that related to our intercourse.

"I have nothing further that I find it necessary to record, till the commencement of April 1797. We then judged it proper to declare our marriage, which had taken place a little before. The principal motive for complying with this ceremony, was the circumstance of Mary's

Mary's being in a ſtate of pregnancy. She was unwilling, and perhaps with reaſon, to incur that excluſion from the ſociety of many valuable and excellent individuals, which cuſtom awards in caſes of this ſort. I ſhould have felt an extreme repugnance to the having cauſed her ſuch an inconvenience. And, after the experiment of ſeven months of as intimate an intercourſe as our reſpective modes of living would admit, there was certainly leſs hazard to either, in the ſubjecting ourſelves to thoſe conſequences which the laws of England annex to the relations of huſband and wife. On the ſixth of April we entered into poſſeſſion of a houſe, which had been taken by us in concert."

Mr. Godwin then cenſures thoſe ladies who, attending to the opinion of the world, declined the acquaintance of his wife, when her conduct was not conſidered ſo correct as it ought to have been, and had become matter of notoriety. For the honour of the ſex, the extravagances of the new philoſophy have not yet taken root ſufficiently to obliterate all ſenſe of decorum. Mrs. Siddons and Mrs. Inchbald will be acquitted in the court of propriety.

The courſe of the narrative now draws on to the laſt fatal ſcene of her life. On the 30th of Auguſt ſhe was taken in labour; and a very minute, and in ſome particulars a diſguſting, narrative is given of her illneſs, which, after ten days continuance, left her children without a mother. She died the 10th of September, and her huſband boaſts that during her whole illneſs not one word of a religious caſt fell from her lips. Rare philoſophy! On the 15th ſhe was interred in the church-yard of St. Pancras.

Such was the cataſtrophe of a female philoſopher of the new order; ſuch the events of her life; and ſuch the apology for her conduct. It will be read with diſguſt by every female who has any pretenſions to delicacy; with deteſtation by every one attached to the intereſts of religion and morality; and with indignation by any one who might feel any regard for the unhappy woman, whoſe frailties ſhould have been buried in oblivion. Licentious as the times are, we truſt it will obtain no imitators of the heroine in this country. It may act, however, as a warning to thoſe who fancy themſelves at liberty to diſpenſe with the laws of propriety and decency, and who ſuppoſe the poſſeſſion of perverted talents will atone for deviations from rules long eſtabliſhed for the well-government of ſociety, and the happineſs of mankind.

The Old Engliſh Gentleman. A Poem, by Mr. Polwhele. Cadell and Davies. 8vo. 1797.

"THE idea," ſays Mr. Polwhele, of a character now almoſt extinct in this iſland, gave riſe to the Poem now under our conſideration, in which the Author conceived the deſign of exhibiting the manners of the laſt century in a country gentleman of family, contradiſtinguiſhed from thoſe of borough-mongers, merchants, and miners."

To this deſign Cornwall appeared peculiarly favourable. So great a revolution in the little moralities of life has lately taken place, that we are anxious to catch a few traits of the laſt age whilſt yet they remain viſible, and to preſerve them at leaſt as curioſities.

In delineating or illuſtrating the different characters in the family of Andarton, the Author profeſſes to have introduced a variety of little domeſtic occurrences and incidents of different ſorts; ſome of which may appear too trifling to deſerve a place in the Poem. "But it ſhould be conſidered (he adds) that many trivialities which, from our familiar acquaintance with them, ſeem too contemptible for notice, will wear a very different aſpect hereafter, whilſt they no longer exiſt in common life. If this Poem ſhould deſcend to poſterity, they will then excite attention as curious minutiæ; ſuch as the preſent generation, obſerving in the houſehold economy of their anceſtors, would regard with pleaſure, or ſuch as a lover of claſſical antiquity would contemplate with the keeneſt delight in the private lives of the Greeks or the Romans. Thoſe few glimpſes of the domeſtic manners of the ancients, which we perceive in the writings of Ariſtophanes, or Plautus, or Aulus Gellius, or Pliny, are ſo extremely pleaſing, that we eagerly wiſh for additional light: we regret the want of ſuch particularities as might afford us complete gratification on the ſubject."

The machinery employed by Mr. Polwhele, the ſuperſtitions of Cornwall, are

even at this moment propitious. The guardian genii of the ancient houſes, introduced as the ſuperior ſpirits, and their miniſters the Feri (fairies or *piſkies*), ſtill float in the minds of the Corniſh.

In the execution of his plan, Mr. Polwhele introduces the characters of his country gentleman Sir Humfrey de Andarton, his ſecond wife Harriet, his daughter Prue by his firſt wife, Rachel his maiden ſiſter, and his domeſticks: his private life, his employments, his amuſements; and the preſent work concludes with the birth of a ſon in his advanced age. The third book is promiſed, which we ſhall be glad to ſee.

We ſhall extract, for our readers' entertainment, the following deſcription of the amuſements of Andarton Hall at Chriſtmas, New-year's-day, and Twelfth-day:

IN the gay circle of convivial cheer,
Blithe Chriſtmas came with chaplets never ſear,
How beam'd delight, in every eye unblam'd,
When at that hallow'd eve, for carols fam'd,
The green wood, tow'ring o'er the heapy turves,
Firſt fum'd and crackled in elaſtic curves;
When brightly blaz'd the ſap-beſprinkled aſh,
And gliſtening holly danc'd with many a flaſh;
And, every vulgar fire deſign'd to mock,
Repos'd in ſombrous ſtate the * Chriſtmas ſtock.
Alas! uprooted in the tempeſt's roar,
And hewn in ſunder to its hollow core,
Andarton's oldeſt oak the flame attacks:
For ages yet it ſcap'd the foreſt axe!
Rais'd high amid the turf, the kindled ſprays,
It bids awhile defiance to the blaze;
And, though it redden deep, preſerves its claim
Twelve days and twelve long nights to feed the flame.
All on a ſettle, ſmooth'd by various bums,
Sat (in ſuch order as a faſt becomes)
The labourers mingled with the menial tribe,
Yet look'd as if replete with many a gibe;
While each with cake of ſaffron (currant ſown
And ſo enticing from its Chriſtmas crown)
Broke not, nor wiſh'd to break the tempting creſt
Ere the huge ſtock its due libation bleſs'd.
The rites now paid, their pipes they clear'd, to chime
The current carols of unletter'd rhyme;
Or told appropriate tales with gameſome glee;
How once an owlet †, from the Chriſtmas tree
(Such as perhaps now glow'd amid the blaze)
Flew with ſcorcht pinions to the wond'ring gaze;
Or how a cuckow † ſcar'd the circling throng,
As a new warmth reviv'd her April ſong.
With box and myrtle ſprig'd and leav'd with bay,
The windows were adorn'd to meet the day;
When as the many bells announc'd the dawn,
Soft ſymphonies came wafted o'er the lawn,
And honour'd by a peal, the pariſh feaſt
Perchance, by its peculiar rights increas'd
The general joy, and round the church town drew
Alike the thrifty train, the careleſs crew,
From day to day each appetite amus'd,
And o'er the farms its alehouſe mirth diffus'd,
Adapted the wild dance to various tunes
From crazy *crowds* ‡, or jews-harps, or baſſoons,
(When "kiſs her ſweet" the fidlers archly play'd,
And the quaint ſummons every ſwain obey'd)
And rous'd to emulation all the clowns,
Or at the tower, the green, or open downs;
If ſtill the intenſe § deſire of praiſe attach
Each rival pariſh to the ringing match;
Or (as a leſs impetuous ſpirit hails
A band of ſtriplings to the town of Kailes)
If ancient ardor in the athletic game
Bid Cornwall pant again for Grecia's fame,
And to the extenſive heath the hurlers call
To deal, to bear away the mottoed ball ‖;
Till now, no more with ſtomachs to carouſe,
Some crown'd with hats, and ſome with ſilver cows ¶,
Some ſmarting from the bruiſe, the broken ſhin,
Others perhaps eſcaping in whole ſkin,
The revel with one general yawn they cloſe,
And ſeek their homes, impatient of repoſe.

* Called in the North of England the Yule Block.

† Theſe are actually facts: they both happened not many years ago on this peninſula.

‡ *Crowd*; a fiddle, a violin.

§ *Laudumque immenſa cupido.*

‖ The manner in which this game is played is pretty generally known; but hurling is almoſt extinct in Cornwall.

¶ Gold laced hats, ſilver cows, &c. propoſed as prizes to the wreſtlers, &c.

But the new year brought ever to the knight
Its "happy" hour *, with feſtal glory bright.
Then, ere faint ſunbeams colour'd the night ſhade,
The laughing Fayes have oft their frolics play'd;
Then Oberon, pinching black and blue the wench
Who quits unrubb'd her oaken board or bench,
Rakes not her embers, and half ſands her floor,
And leaves her idle broom behind the door,
Would drop, the tidy houſewife to amuſe,
Freſh from the mind a penny in her ſhoes:
(Perhaps in Rachel's ſhoe, worn bare but nice,
Some Corniſh token of an odd device)
And full of ſtrange vagaries, wanton Puck
Would haſten to Miſs Prue, her breath to ſuck;
In icy numbneſs creep her members o'er,
In perſpiration ooze at every pore;
Set on her hams the gaſping maiden ſquat,
And leap from off the ſacking, a ram cat!
'Twas on this day, the villagers in flocks
Caught fine effluvia from the roaſted ox,
With ſtomachs haply not inclin'd to dwell
With perfect ſatisfaction of the ſmell;
Whilſt, open to each voluntary gueſt,
The laurell'd hall to many a mouth addreſs'd
Productions rich, with dextrous art diſpos'd,
Among the reſt, mince-pyes; how neatly roſ'd!
Tow'ring o'er all, the imperial † diſh appear'd
On the long groaning table as it rear'd
(Delicious to polite or vulgar guſt)
In brown magnificence its walls of cruſt.
Within, what various cates promiſcuous lurk!
Geeſe ſtuff'd with tongue, and turkeys cramm'd with pork,
And hares and hams, embracing and embrac'd,
High ſeaſon'd to ſolicit every taſte!
So proud, in each opinion to outvie
The mighty Trojan horſe, aſpir'd the pye,
And drew from all, or delicate or coarſe,
Praiſe never boaſted by the Trojan horſe!
Hah! 'mid that monſter ſkulk'd the foes of Troy,
The inſidious Greeks in ambuſh to deſtroy;
Ere long deſcending from its wooden womb
To ſpeed the vengeful torch from dome to dome,
But darkly-leagued, the citadel ſurprize
Ere yet the extenſive flame involv'd the ſkies.
So may, perhaps, thoſe cates in ambuſcade
The unweeting ſtomach with like power invade,
To the parcht liver treach'rous fire impart,
And ſteal upon that citadel the heart!
A maſſy bowl, to deck the jovial day,
Flaſh'd from its ample round a ſun-like ray,
But, from a deeper gilding wont to beam,
On its worn rim betray'd a ſilver gleam.
A long tranſmitted bowl that, high emboſt,
And with quaint figures aſtrologic croſt,
More prominent the *Andarton* arms diſplay'd,
To throw the inferior ſymbols into ſhade.
Full many a century it ſhone forth to grace
The feſtive ſpirit of the Andarton race,
As, to the ſons of ſacred union dear,
It welcom'd with lambs-wool the riſing year.
But chief around his table, Twelfth-day drew
The neighbours of the knight, a ſocial few;
Cornubian couſins, all alert to pay
A heart-felt homage to his natal day.
Lo! for the laſt few years diſpos'd to wear
On this peculiar day the gloom of care,
(As roſe the morn) half ſerious, half in joke,
Sir Humphrey hail'd his coetaneous oak.
"Each year (the knight would cry), each year I ſee
"Thy ſtem that argues a more vigorous tree;
"Whilſt I, my brother, am grown old and ſhrunk,
"Full ſoon to wither, a poor ſapleſs trunk!"
But quick his open forehead from the eclipſe
Emerg'd, as ſqueezing hands and ſmacking lips,
He ſmil'd on every neighbour from the heart,
Not with the hollowneſs of modiſh art;
And ſtoutly pull'd, familiar talk afloat,
His kinſman by the button of the coat;
And, tucking up his napkin 'neath his chin,
Bade his kind friends the genial rights begin;
And, ere too heavily the ſpirit griev'd,
With mild October all his woes reliev'd.
At ſuch an hour, the Fayes would never fail
With juice nectareous to dilute his ale,
And, waving ſoft their roſy wings, controul
The ſparkling effervescence of the bowl!
Nor ſooner, at its chill and tranſient cloſe,
Had evening ting'd a dreary waſte of ſnows,
Than from the great plumb-cake, whoſe charms entice
Each melting mouth, was dealt the luſcious ſlice;
As all the painted tapers in array
Flung round the jovial room a mimic day,

* The old wiſh, "a happy new year," is almoſt forgotten.
† The ſtanding Chriſtmas pye.

To

To wake to wonted ſports the fancy wild,
Where e'en the grey beard re-aſſum'd the child.
Yes! all—the gay, the ſerious, prompt to ſhare
The merry paſtime, cried—avaunt to care!
All—while each ſlip a forfeit would incur,
(A ſlip that hardly left a laſting ſlur)
With the ſame ardor as when childhood dawns,
Survey'd the accumulating ſtore of pawns;
And all enjoy'd, with eyes that rapture beam'd,
The frolic penance that each pawn redeem'd;
Perhaps, ſelf doom'd to ply the gipſey's trade,
Or thro' the gridiron kiſs the kitchen maid,
Or by a gentle metaphoric trick,
With cleaner lips ſalute the candleſtick,
Or catch the eluſive apple with a bound,
As with its taper it flew whizzing round,
Or with the mouth, half diving to the neck,
"The ſplendid ſhilling" in a meal-tub ſeek,
Or into wildneſs, as the ſpirits work,
Diſplay a viſage blacken'd o'er with cork.
Meantime the *geeſe dance gains upon the ſight
In all the pride of mimic ſplendor bright;
As urchin bands diſplay the pageant ſhow,
In tinſel glitter, and in ribbons glow;
And pigmy kings with carnage ſtain their path,
Shake their cock plumes, and lift their ſwords of lath †;
And great St. George ſtruts, valorous, o'er the plain,
Deck'd with the trophies ‡ of the dragon ſlain,
And in a ſpeech, the ſtouteſt heart to daunt,
Paints the dread conflict, at the monſter's haunt;
And, thick where ſhiver'd lances ſtrew the ground,
A champion falls, tranſfixt by many a wound.
But ſudden, by necromantic trump
Awaken'd, ſits erect upon his rump;
And little dames their favouring ſmiles beſtow,
And "Father Chriſtmas" bows his head of ſnow!
And now the knight, who only tun'd his tongue
On Twelfth-day, would prepare his piteous ſong;
Would chaunt his favourite ditty, Hoſier's Ghoſt,
Deep in the maze of doleful muſic loſt;
Or act, once more, Giles Collins, with a face
That ſhew variety of ſad grimace,
While all the ſocial groupe were proud to tell,
That his white handkerchief he manag'd well!
So paſs'd, amid Andarton's ſilent bower,
Far from the world, the calm domeſtic hour.

The Town and Country Auctioneer's Guide: containing Abſtracts of all the Acts of Parliament relating to the Management and Collection of the Auction Duties, with Notes; an accurate Map, deſcribing the Limits of the Chief Office of Exciſe; with uſeful Tables, Caſes, Notes, and General Remarks. By John Planner, Auctioneer. 4to. 1797. 87 Pages. 10s. 6d.

OF this Work the Title Page is itſelf ſo explanatory, that little more ſeems neceſſary to ſay, than that it appears well adapted to the purpoſe for which it is intended. To gentlemen of the profeſſion, we conceive, ſuch a book muſt be of conſiderable utility. Among the articles of which no mention is made in the Title Page, we find Tables of Property and Effects ſubject to the reſpective Duties of Sixpence and Tenpence in the Pound; Table of Goods, &c. exempt from the Auction Duties; Forms of Notice, and other Documents neceſſary for paſſing the Accounts; Table of the Limits of the Chief Office of Exciſe, with an Account of the Origin and Progreſs of thoſe Limits, which are the Cities of London and Weſtminſter and the Bills of Mortality; ſome uſeful Tables of the Auction Duties, computed as charged at the Exciſe Office, viz. the old Duty, at

* *Geeſe* dance, *i. e. guiſe* or *diſguiſe* dance; for ſo the Corniſh pronounce guiſe. The *geeſe dancers* of Cornwall anſwer to the mummers of Devon, and the *morris dancers* of Oxfordſhire, &c.

† As the verſes repeated in the geeſe dance contain an alluſion to the cruſades, the following couplet was firſt written:

And pigmy kings, by Payhim ſabres gor'd,
Shake the light plume, and glance the mimic ſword.

‡ *Spoliis indutus opimis.*

7d. and 3d. additional, making 10d. in the pound; the new Duty, at 3d. ½ and 2d. ½ additional, making 6d. in the pound (theſe Tables are calculated for all the fractional parts of pounds); Tables for calculating the Duties on Wine at 20l. and 30l. per tun; Stamps; Holidays at the Exciſe Office, &c. &c.

The Work cloſes with a number of legal deciſions and ſummary judgments in different diſputed *caſes* that have ariſen from the complex nature of the Auction Laws. Theſe are ſtated with a perſpicuity that renders them clear in their merits, though not reported in the language of the Courts.

"The Auctioneers, in general (ſays Mr. P.) may, I believe, be conſidered as coming under that deſcription of people known at the Exciſe Office by the appellation of *Fair Traders*; but I do not imagine I ſhall run the riſk of giving any offence to the majority, by acknowledging that there are ſome few among them, as well as in every other profeſſion, who make no ſcruple of taking advantages as often as opportunity offers: and there is no doubt that under the idea of checking the unfair trader, the Commiſſioners of Exciſe have made the orders and regulations which have occaſioned ſo much trouble and inconvenience to the fair trader; but the misfortune is, that the very regulations which ſo much haraſs and perplex thoſe who mean to act uprightly, open a door to thoſe who mean to do wrong, to paſs their accounts without the ſame trouble and difficulty; for, can it be ſuppoſed, that a trader of any deſcription, who comes with an intent to paſs a falſe account, will be very ſcrupulous about the means of ſupplying the place of a few neceſſary forms? I think I may venture to aſſert, that in ninety-nine inſtances out of an hundred, where Auctioneers have been obliged to petition the Board, the Commiſſioners themſelves have not even preſumed that there was any intention in the Petitioners of defrauding the Revenue; and I know it to be the ſame in many caſes where fines and penalties have been inflicted.

"But as the Board of Exciſe have made ſuch orders and regulations, it will be found that much trouble and loſs of time will be ſaved by a perfect knowledge of, and a ſtrict compliance with them. The trouble and inconvenience is trifling compared with the real loſſes which ſome even of the moſt regular of the profeſſion have ſuſtained by falling unwarily into the hands of thoſe peſts of ſociety the common informers, who, upon laying informations before ſome of the country juſtices, obtain a ſummons for the Auctioneer, who is mulcted in the penalties before he has any knowledge of having ſubjected himſelf to them.

"It is a known fact, that there are various ſets of people of that deſcription, who live as long as they can upon one claſs of dealers; and when they have plucked them ſufficiently to keep them on their guard againſt their extortion, they reſort to another deſcription of dealers, whom they purſue in the ſame manner till they are no longer worth following. After having long lived upon the pawnbrokers, glovers, perfumers, &c. &c. they have taken it into their heads that the Auctioneers are fair game; and having ſucceeded in ſeveral inſtances at their outſet, ſeem elated with the hopes of bringing down at leaſt two or three brace a week; for they are in general keen ſportſmen, and having their *ſetters* as well as their *lurchers*, ſeldom miſs their mark when they have once *found* their game.

"They, in general, have ſomething like an attorney as their leader, who, having no reputation at ſtake, and conſequently no proſpect of getting employment in a reſpectable line, makes it his ſtudy, upon the appearance of any act of parliament where penalties are annexed, to pick out thoſe clauſes which are beſt adapted to the purpoſe, and then ſets his agents to lie in wait for thoſe who, through negligence or inattention, may expoſe themſelves to their vulture-like talons."

Mr. P. here makes very ſevere remarks upon the conduct of ſome of the country magiſtrates, and ſtops little ſhort of inſinuating that they muſt have an intereſt in the profits of theſe depredations. He puts a caſe of ſo extraordinary a nature, that we think the magiſtrates alluded to ſhould have been boldly mentioned, as they diſgrace the reſpectable members of the commiſſion.

"A London Auctioneer (ſays he) had a ſale in a neighbouring county, and had actually complied, as far as appeared to him neceſſary, with all the forms directed by the act of Parliament reſpecting the notices. Shortly after the ſale he received a ſummons to appear before the juſtices at ——. Inconvenient as it was for him to leave his buſineſs in town, and conſcious of not having committed any offence, he appeared before them on the day appointed in the ſummons, when after

after the informers had ſtated their caſe, he replied by a real ſtatement of facts, *ſo as to convince the juſtices that he had in no way offended*; and they were about to diſmiſs the matter, when one of them obſerved, that theſe people (meaning the informers) had come a great way from their reſpective homes about this buſineſs, and therefore it was but right that they ſhould be allowed their expences and loſs of time. Upon this ſuggeſtion, the juſtices actually *fined the Auctioneer fifteen pounds*, which, together with his own expences, made ſeventeen pounds ten ſhillings, beſide *his* loſs of time."

Mr. P. then remarks, that though the ignorance of any particular law is no plea for a breach of that law; yet that a perſon offending through ignorance or inadvertence cannot deſerve the ſame degree of puniſhment as he who does it knowingly and with an intent to defraud.

"It certainly (ſays he) is incumbent on every man to make himſelf maſter of thoſe laws particularly which relate to his own buſineſs or calling: and to place the whole of the acts of parliament in one point of view, with the various orders and regulations which have been made reſpecting them, is the intention of this work."

At firſt ſight the book before us will appear to be uſeful only to the Gentlemen of the Hammer; but to brokers, ſilverſmiths, bookſellers, and others who are much concerned in ſales, a cloſer inſpection will ſhew it to be nearly of equal utility.

J.

An Authentic Account of an Embaſſy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China, &c.

[*Concluded from Page* 187.]

THE Chineſe alphabet is ſo numerous that the acquiſition of this alone has been uſually conſidered as the buſineſs of a large portion of human life, even with very cloſe and diligent application. Our author makes ſome acute remarks upon this ſubject, which ſhew that the ſtudy is not ſo formidable as it has been commonly ſuppoſed.

In Chineſe, there are ſcarcely fifteen hundred diſtinct ſounds. In the written language there are at leaſt eighty thouſand characters, or different forms of letters; which number, divided by the firſt, gives fifty ſenſes nearly, or characters, upon an average, to every ſound expreſſed: a diſproportion that gives more the appearance than the reality of equivocation and uncertainty to the oral language of the Chineſe. Johnſon's Engliſh Dictionary affords inſtances of words taken in upwards of one hundred different ſenſes, without any doubt being thereby felt in Engliſh converſation; where indeed, if there were, no recourſe can be had for aſcertaining its preciſe ſenſe, as in the Chineſe, to the form of the written character peculiar to each ſenſe in which the word is received.

The number of words, or meanings of words, in any language, muſt depend chiefly on the ſtate of civilization to which the people that uſe it are arrived; and on the arts flouriſhing among them. It is not ſurpriſing, therefore, that the Chineſe dictionary ſhould contain at leaſt eighty thouſand characters. Perhaps, if every ſenſe in which an Engliſh term is received were conſidered as a diſtinct word, and the vaſt variety of thoſe employed in the different occupations of life were taken into the account, the number would not be much fewer than that of the Chineſe.

A certain order or connection is to be perceived in the arrangement of the written characters of the Chineſe, as if it had been formed upon a ſyſtem to take place at once, and not grown up, as other languages, by ſlow and diſtant intervals. Upwards of two hundred characters, conſiſting each of a few lines or ſtrokes, mark the principal objects of nature, in the manner of Biſhop Wilkins's diviſions, in his book on the ſubject of univerſal language. Theſe may be conſidered as the *genera or roots* of language, in which every other word or *ſpecies*, in a ſyſtematic ſenſe, is referred to its proper *genus*. The *heart* is a genus, of which the repreſentation of a curve line approaches to the forms of the object; and the ſpecies referable to it include all the *ſentiments*, *paſſions*, and *affections*, that agitate the human breaſt. Each *ſpecies* is accompanied by ſome mark, denoting the *genus* or *heart*. Under the genus *hand* are arranged moſt trades and manual exerciſes. Under the genus *word*, every ſort of ſpeech, ſtudy, writing, and

and debate. A horizontal line marks a unit; croſſed by another line, it ſtands for ten, as it does in every nation which repeats the units after that number.

The compoſition of many of the Chineſe characters diſplays conſiderable ingenuity, and ſerves alſo to give an inſight into the opinions and manners of the people. The character expreſſive of happineſs includes abridged marks of land, the ſource of their phyſical; and of children, that of their moral enjoyments. This character, embelliſhed in a variety of ways, is hung up almoſt in every houſe. Sometimes written by the hand of the Emperor, it is ſent by him as a compliment, which is very highly prized, and ſuch as he was pleaſed to ſend to the Embaſſador.

The Sixth and laſt Chapter of this Work contains an account of the paſſage to St. Helena, and home. From this we have nothing to extract. In the Appendix are ſeveral tables of different degrees of importance and utility. The firſt expreſſes the population of China and its extent; the ſecond, its annual revenue in money, rice, and other grain; the third and fourth ſupply liſts of the chief civil and military officers; the fifth gives an account of the trade to China of the Engliſh and other European nations; the ſixth ſtates the amount of the tea annually exported, beginning from the year 1772. In this article is included a plan to prevent ſmuggling tea, by laying a ſmall tax on houſes, ſubmitted to Government in 1783. By this it appears that the tax, known by the name of the Commutation-Tax originated from the Author of theſe Travels. There are three other tables, making in all nine, relative to the ſame trade.

We have now finiſhed our account of theſe Travels, having extracted or abridged whatever we thought moſt likely to inſtruct or entertain our readers.

We do not mean to inſinuate that we have extracted every thing that can inſtruct or entertain them; this would have conſiderably exceeded the limits of our plan. Undoubtedly much remains unnoticed by us, for the gratification of curioſity. It muſt however be confeſſed, that though this Work is upon the whole ingeniouſly and elegantly written, there is much matter that is irrelative to the ſubject in hand. Sir G. Staunton certainly excels in perſpicuous and ſcientific deſcription; but this will hardly bear him out in the diſcuſſion of topics which have been long ago ſufficiently explained. Though words are ſwift of flight, and therefore termed winged by the great father of poetry, they cannot, unleſs animated by new ideas, mount to fame and fortune. The ancient fable of the Sibilline volumes may convey uſeful counſel to an author; who commonly enhances the value of his compoſition in proportion as he contracts its dimenſions.

Of the wiſdom, and of the ultimate ſucceſs of this Embaſſy, we preſume not to ſpeak: we are not placed on a ſufficient elevation to view all the bearings and circumſtances of the queſtion. We may venture, however, to pronounce that Lord Macartney, by making out his arrangements for a reſidence of ſome duration at Pekin, ſeems to have promiſed himſelf more than a reaſonable expectation would juſtify. To have had his charges defrayed by the Emperor would have been burdenſome and unpleaſant: to have been permitted to defray them from his own funds, the Prince muſt have departed from an eſtabliſhed cuſtom for a ſtranger's accommodation and ſervice. And for what uſeful purpoſe to his country? China has neither the wants, nor the fears of the nations of Europe. No ſtates exiſt within reach of communication, to whom ſhe would deign to ſend a Miniſter; and the Chineſe are too ſkilful and vigilant politicians to receive a ſpy among themſelves, veiled under an honourable name. Of their extreme caution in admitting into their country impertinent and unprofitable foreigners, a laughable inſtance is related in Bell's Travels.

The Mandarine, who was to conduct the Ruſſian Embaſſy to Pekin, having ſeen, on his arrival at the borders, ſome women walking in the fields, aſked the Ambaſſador, who they were, and whither they were going? He was told, they belonged to the retinue, and were going along with it to China. The Mandarine replied, that they had women enough in Pekin already; and as there had never been an European woman in China, he could not be anſwerable for introducing the firſt without a ſpecial order from the Emperor. But if his Excellency would wait for an anſwer, he would ſend a courier to Court for that purpoſe. As the return of this meſſenger could not be ſooner than ſix weeks, it was thought more expedient to ſend back the women to *Selinginſky*, with the waggons that had brought the baggage from that place.

But

But though we do not wish to detain our readers with our own opinion on the expediency and advantages of this Embassy, some weight may be due to an extract from a letter, which a correspondent has transmitted to us, written originally by a missionary settled in China, and received at Canton in December 1793. The fate of the Embassy is there stated with sufficient impartiality, and in some measure explained. We will give the substance of it as briefly as we can, and conclude our review of these volumes.

The missionary asserts, that the four objects that were sought by the British Government, were 1. An Establishment at Pekin, where the Resident might keep a watchful eye over the trade of the English nation. 2. An Establishment at Chusan, where the Lion and Hindostan lay in the yellow sea. 3. A free trade to every part of the kingdom of China. This request was not to be understood as extending to an exemption from the usual duties, but only that the trade was not to be confined to the single river of Canton; a limitation which had taken place within the last fifty years, during the reign of the present Emperor. 4. A settled rate and law of duties and customs at Canton; which have been heretofore subject to the caprice and arbitrary impositions of the Mandarins.

These requests were made in various conferences both orally and in writing, and were *all formally refused*; the first simply, and without comment; the rest with some reflections annexed of no pleasing or favourable complexion. The British presents were considered as costly, and the behaviour of the Embassador and his whole suite was extremely circumspect. The character and manners of Lord Macartney in particular were affable and liberal. He has failed notwithstanding in the main purpose of his mission; and the following reasons are assigned for it by our Chinese correspondent. He says in the first place, that there appeared great ignorance of the etiquette and customs of the Court of Pekin; and the Embassy was attended by an interpreter as uninformed as themselves. They omitted also to bring presents with them for the sons of the Emperor and the Ministers of State. They persisted in refusing to comply with the ceremonial in paying homage to the Emperor, and gave no satisfactory reason for their singularity. This by the way appeared to us nonsensical scrupulousness, as we have already remarked in its proper place. The Embassy moreover presented itself at Court in apparel too plain and simple for the taste of the country into which they were sent. They were inattentive to the necessary distribution of *douceurs* to the various Mandarins, to whom were committed the care of their affairs and the provision for their wants. To these causes of failure another is subjoined, more extensive probably and decisive in its operation than any of the others: the unfavourable representations made of the English nation by a missionary of great weight with the Emperor, who had considered this Embassy as very inimical to the commerce of his own country.

Our readers will observe in these strictures of our correspondent some marks of partiality and prejudice; it is so much the more likely that they were the sentiments of multitudes at Pekin, who were able, openly or covertly, to obstruct Lord Macartney. But however small the commercial profits accruing from this Embassy may prove to our own country, the advantages to Europe must be considerable. Large importations of intellectual wealth have been conveyed by the returns of this voyage to the stores of literature and the arts, which excited neither the fears of politicians, nor the jealousy of traders; and these will gradually spread with prolific vigour over the western hemisphere, in defiance of the intrigues of ambition, and the rapacity of avarice. In particular, the example of this mighty Empire will teach the smaller nations of the globe the quantity of good which they prevent by their rivalships, suspicions, and animosities; that public happiness is not obstructed by a consumption limited to a native beverage and native manufactures; that agriculture compensates for the want of external commerce; and that the certain offspring of perpetual peace, subordination, frugality, and industry, are, what have hitherto been thought the great objects of government, an overflowing revenue, and a multitudinous population.

R. R.

Naucratia;

Naucratia; or, Naval Dominion. A Poem. By Henry James Pye. 4to. 1798. Nicol.

MR. PYE, with the enthuſiaſm of a poet, and the energy and loyalty of a true Engliſh man, celebrates the riſe and progreſs of an art which has ever been the peculiar glory and ſtrength of Great Britain. He takes up his ſubject like the herald in Vanbrugh's Æſop, as high as the deluge, and brings it down to the laſt naval victory by Admiral Duncan. In the courſe of this Poem Mr. Pye celebrates moſt of the naval heroes who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by the gallantry of their actions in the ſervice of their country. This Poem cannot but be particularly acceptable at the preſent moment, when ſo much depends on the valour of our navy. It contains many beautiful paſſages, and will be read with pleaſure by every friend to Great Britain, and the true intereſts of mankind.

Eſtelle. By M. De Florian, Author of Numa Pompilius, &c. &c.; with an Eſſay upon Paſtoral. Tranſlated from the French by Miſs Suſanna Cummyng. 2 *Vols.* 1798. Wright. 5s

The tranſlator of this work, who is only eighteen years of age, in her propoſals for the publication, ſays, it was undertaken under many diſadvantages, and owing to ſome infelicitous circumſtances in her ſituation preſented to the publick. "The ſcene of the piece is in Languedoc, the moſt delightful and fertile province of France. It gives an account of the cuſtoms and innocent manners of the ſhepherds, and a deſcription of ſeveral beautiful places and views of that province. Prefixed to it is an Eſſay upon the Paſtoral; and there are alſo added, Hiſtorical and Biographical Notes, containing details of ſome events and remarkable actions and exploits of ſeveral celebrated characters mentioned in the book." Such is the account of the work given by the tranſlator, and we ſhall only add, that thoſe who delight to read paſtorals, will find entertainment in the preſent performance.

A Warning to Britons againſt French Perfidy and Cruelty; or, a Short Account of the treacherous and Inhuman Conduct of the French Officers and Soldiers towards the Peaſants of Suabia during the Invaſion of Germany in 1796. *Selected and tranſlated from a well-authenticated German Publication. By Anthony Anfrere, Eſq.* 12mo. Cadell. 1798. 1s.

An antidote to the poiſon of French principles. Mr. Anfrere, in this publicati n, has produced a ſeries of well-atteſted facts, which prove that the cruelties inflicted by the French officers and ſoldiers have not been confined, as it has ſometimes aſſerted, to the rich and powerful, but on every claſs of people reſident in the countries where they have carried their ſucceſsful arms. This narrative proves our enemy to be guilty of crimes too atrocious to be credited, were they not atteſted by men of the moſt indiſputable honour and veracity. The recollection of them will for ever be impreſſed upon the minds of the men of Suabia, and the melancholy ſtory will be handed down from generation to generation, to the indelible diſgrace of the ſelf-entitled GREAT, but with more propriety DIABOLICAL NATION. Let the people of Great Britain take warning.

Short Inſtructions to Officers; with Military Figures for the Practice of Tactics. Egerton. 1798.

This opuſcule contains conciſe and uſeful inſtructions that muſt render it a convenient Vade Mecum to Officers in the field of exerciſe. It may alſo be conſidered as a deſirable index to the laſt edition of the book of "Rules and Regulations for the Obſervance of His Majeſty's Infantry," agreeably to thoſe of the Board of General Officers.

We underſtand that this work has been compiled by an Officer in the foot guards as an accompaniment to an ingenious apparatus lately invented for the purpoſe of practiſing the manœuvres of a battalion, according to the preſent ſyſtem of military tactics. To the ſtudent in the art military this invention muſt, we conceive, be extremely ſerviceable, as by a proper diſpoſition of theſe *emblematic troops*, and an attention to the inſtructions contained in the book, he will blend theory with practice, and in an eaſy manner become familiarized with modern tactics, the improvement of which appears to have been promoted by the projector of thoſe *Military Figures*.

Table Talk; being Diſcourſes of John Selden, Eſq or his Senſe of Various Matters and High Conſequence relating eſpecially to Religion and State. A new edition, with the Life of the Author, and Notes. Cawthorn. 12mo.

Selden's Table Talk is too well known to require any eulogium. Were any neceſſary, that of Dr. Johnſon might be adduced, who preferred it as a book of a kind, and as better than any of the French Ænas. The preſent edition is ſuperior to any of the former ones, by having a new Life of the Author added, with a few and pertinent Notes.

Leſſons Graduées pour les Enfans premier Cours. En Trois Volumes. Elmſley and Bremner. 12mo. 1796.

The Author of theſe Leſſons is the Abbe

Gaultier, who dedicates them to Lady Auckland. They are intended to facilitate the improvement of youth of three, four, and five years of age, in their grammatical purſuits, and have had the approbation of the French Royal Academy ſo long ago as the year 1787. They appear to be well adapted to the purpoſe intended.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 24.

THE STRANGER, a Play, tranſlated, with alterations from the German of Kotzebue, was acted the firſt time at Drury Lane. The characters as follow:

The Stranger,	Mr. Kemble,
Count Winterſon,	Mr. Barrymore,
Baron Steinfort,	Mr. Palmer,
Solomon,	Mr. Wewitzer,
Peter,	Mr. Suett,
Francis,	Mr. R. Palmer,
Tom,	Mr. Aikin.
Mrs Haller,	Mrs. Siddons,
Counteſs Winterſen,	Mrs. Goodall,
Anne,	Miſs Steward.

In the tranſlation of this Play, the ſpirit of the original is happily preſerved, while the wild and licentious flights, into which the fertile but extravagant imagination of the German dramatiſts are frequently tranſported, are carefully ſuppreſſed.

The Stranger, apparently a miſanthrope from unmerited misfortune, poſſeſſes a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindneſs, and though deprived of half his fortune by the diſhoneſty of one friend, and of his wife by the treacherous ſeduction of another, finds his greateſt conſolation in the exerciſe of benevolence. He and his wife, who aſſumes the name of Mrs. Haller, are, notwithſtanding the fatal cauſe of their ſeparation, ſtill animated with the pureſt affection for each other. Seduced in an unguarded moment, and at an early age, while her principles were yet unfixed, ſhe expiates her crime by a retirement of three years ſpent in anguiſh, ſelf-reproach, and all the bitter pungency of remorſe. Her repentance is complete. They meet by accident, and the abhorrence of her breach of matrimonial love is not weakened by the pardon which ſhe receives from her huſband, who, convinced of her ſincere contrition, takes her again to his arms.

Of the acting, too much cannot be ſaid. Mrs. Siddons ſucceeded in producing the moſt unqualified deteſtation of the crime to which Mrs. Haller is ſuppoſed to have fallen a victim while ſhe excited the deepeſt pity for a heart purified by ſincere repentance.

Mr. Kemble never diſplayed in any one part more real talents than in this of the Stranger. His performance was pathetic, chaſte, and diſcriminating, ſuch as evidently ſhewed great attention, and was crowned with its due reward, great and deſerved applauſe.

The other performers alſo were entitled to commendation.

A Prologue, written by Mr. W. Linley, was ſpoken by Mr. Barrymore; and the Epilogue, written by Mr. Lewis, by Mr. Suett, in the character of a gipſey.

31. THE RAFT; or, BOTH SIDES OF THE WATER, a petite Muſical Piece, was acted the firſt time at Covent Garden Theatre for the benefit of Mr. Lewis. It turns chiefly on the eſcape of an Iriſh ſailor from a French priſon, with ridicule of the raft ſpoken of in the public papers, as threatened by the French to invade this country with.

APRIL 9. HARLEQUIN'S RETURN, a pantomime, partly new, and partly ſelected, was performed the firſt time at Covent Garden. The inventor Mr. Croſs. This was deſigned for the amuſement of the holyday people, but the reign of pantomime at the winter theatres ſeems to be much on the decline. After a few night's performance, being little attended to, it was withdrawn.

17. CURIOSITY, a Play, tranſlated from one called *Siri Brake, or the Dangers of Curioſity*, was acted the firſt time at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mr. Holman. The principal parts by him, Mr. Murray, Mr. Whitfield, and Mr. Johnſton, Mrs. Pope, Miſs Chapman, Miſs Manſel, and Miſs Betterton. The ſtory of this Piece was intereſting, and conducted with judgment. It was diverſified by incidents calculated to excite emotions of pleaſantry as well as ſympathetic concern, and the paſſions were ſtrongly engaged. The misfortune and unhappineſs

unhappineſs which may reſult from an indiſcreet curioſity, were well diſplayed, and produced their effect on the audience. The piece was well received.

A Prologue and Epilogue, both written by Mr. Taylor, were delivered with great propriety by Mr. Holman and Miſs Betterton.

20. A Mr. Taylor appeared the firſt time on any ſtage at Covent Garden, in the character of Tom Tug in the Waterman.

21. FORECASTLE FUN; or, SATURDAY NIGHT AT SEA, a Muſical Interlude, was acted the firſt time at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mr. Incledon.

POETRY.

LINES

WRITTEN IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE EXECUTION OF A YOUNG MAN FOR FORGERY.

IF when a melancholy tale,
In ſimple ſtrains our ears aſſail,
With ſorrow's plaintiff moan,
The tear of ſympathy will flow,
While liſt'ning to another's woe,
And make it ſeem our own.

What! if the common ills of life,
If private cares, and public ſtrife,
Diſturb our wonted reſt,
Shall not the tale of mighty woes
Call forth ſoft Pity's tear from thoſe,
Of feelings fine poſſeſt?

See on her bed diſſolv'd in grief,
Frantic and hopeleſs of relief,
Yon hapleſs widow lie!
Behold her frame with anguiſh torn!
Mark how to Heav'n ſhe lifts forlorn
Her ſorrow-ſtreaming eye!

Long time a ſtranger to repoſe,
Too big for utt'rance are her woes,
This agonizing day;
For, dire to tell, her only ſon,
Ere half his nat'ral glaſs is run,
His forfeit life muſt pay.

To the Almighty Power on high,
Her ſilent prayers ſubmiſſive fly,
And reach his ſhining throne;
For reſignation to his will,
In this the worſt of ev'ry ill,
Her hapleſs life has known.

But hark! What means that rolling ſound,
And what the croud that gathers round
Yon manſion of deſpair?
The woe-worn widow views no light,
The ſcene arreſts her daughter's ſight,
They ſhriek and tear their hair.

Alas! that fatal hearſe contains
All our lov'd brother's dear remains;
"Ah, wretched Youth!" they cry.
Then frantic ſtand, and pale with fear,
Look wildly round, and view the bier,
Advancing ſlowly nigh.

Ye few, whoſe tears ſpontaneous flow
Reſponſive for another's woe,
Can paint the awful ſcene,
When they approach the drear abode,
And uſher in the lifeleſs load,
With ſolemn mournful mien.

From this ſad Tale ye parents learn,
How little mortals can diſcern
Man's proper good or ill;
In infancy, if Heaven ſee fit
To call your child, reſigned ſubmit,
Nor murmur at it's will.

The taſk to Nature hard, I own;
For by experience ſad I've known
The trial, how ſevere!
When youth, like op'ning bloſſoms grow,
Death ſtrikes the unexpected blow,
Nor ſpares the off-ſpring dear.

But in Futurity's dark womb
Could we but look, perhaps the tomb,
Where quiet now he lies,
Has ſcreen'd him from impending ill,
And prov'd Heav'n's diſpenſations ſtill
"Are bleſſings in diſguiſe."

M. T.

Walworth.

LINES

FOUND IN THE GROTTO AT THE FOOT OF THE CASCADE AT SHRUB'S-HILL, SURRY, JUNE 14th, 1797.

YE whoſe ſoft minds the cares of love oppreſs,
Who ſick of life have ſought this cool receſs,
Know that congenial ſpirits haunt *this* gloom,
Oreſtes' ghoſt, and Edwin's from their tomb.
The firſt a victim for loſt Mary mourns,
For Edwin's fate *here* Naiads pour their urns,
Float their green treſſes on the ripling tide,
Where frantick plung'd the love ſick ſuicide.
The wood nymphs liſten as *theſe* ſpirits throw
Their ſhadowy fingers o'er the lyre of woe;
Satyrs, with ears erect, purſue the ſound,
And leave impreſt their cleft-hoofs on the ground.

In

In Fancy's eye here mix a motley train,
The wild creation of our Shakſpeare's brain;
Ghoſts, Genii, Faries, nightly ſeek this place,
And the * mute monſter of a hag's embrace.
W. T.

SOLILOQUIUM

PELIS ALBÆ MORIENTIS, EQUI PEDIBUS SAUCIATÆ.

NON redeunte dies Phœbo numerare putemus,
Tramite ſed ſtratis ſentibus atque roſis.
Amplius haûd anno quamvis mihi Fata dederunt,
Neſtoris æqualis vita beata fuit.
O Dî—quid Cœlium!! Gremio recubare Meliſſæ,
Membriſve extenſis in Juvenile femur.
Dum Venus et charites caput, et membra alba coronant,
Stamina virtutis Pectore firma vigent.
Quàm felix moriar! Ceſſate dolere, Grimalki!
Effundet lachrymas Caſta Meliſſa ſuas.
AN AMATEUR.

April 8th, 1798.

IMITATED BY THE SAME.

'TIS not by Phœbus' annual round,
We ought to number days,
But by the thorns and roſes found,
That check or ſmooth our ways.
Tho' mine were infantine and few,
On Life's precarious ſtage,
Yet were, as they no ſorrow knew,
In bliſs a Neſtor's age.
To fair Meliſſa's boſom preſt,
I purr'd from morn to night;
The ſhine of white-robed Peace *her* breaſt,
And ſeat of chaſte delight.
But ſigh no more, Grimalkin's dear,
That Fate hath ſtopp'd my breath;
As lov'd Meliſſa ſheds a tear,
I'm happy ev'n in death.

HORATII FLACCI EPODON LIBER.

ODE XV. AD NEÆRAM.

Non ſervatam ab eâ fidem queritur.

Nox erat, & cœlo fulgebat Luna ſereno
Inter minora ſidera;
Cùm tu, magnorum numen læſura Deorum,
In verba jurabas mea.

CLOUDLESS the night, the Moon full-orb'd ſerene,
In peerleſs pomp mid ſmaller ſtars was ſeen,
When you appealing to the conſcious ſkies,
Shock'd heav'n's chief Gods with daring perjuries;
With circled arms careſſing as you ſpoke,
(Not cloſer clings the ivy round it's oak.)
Thus as I prompted vow'd.
"While ravenous wolves to flocks ſhall hoſtile be,
Orion's ſtar to ſailors on the ſea,
While Phœbus' hair unſhorn the zephyr's move,
Mutual I ſwear ſhall be our plighted love.
O falſe Neæra! henceforth weep my ire;
If ought of manhood Flaccus does inſpire,
Think not that tamely he will injur'd bear
A youth more favour'd your beſt nights ſhould ſhare.
No! ſince incens'd, he ſeeks ſome truer maid,
For you, no fondneſs ſhall his breaſt invade.
Your form, your witching face allure in vain
A heart where vengeance has commenc'd her reign.
Whoever you may be, whoſe happier pride
Marches elate, and dares my wrongs deride;
In herds and land for wealth that you exceed
Golden Pactolus watering Lydia's mead.
With Samos' ſage in knowledge tho' you vie,
And though paſt ages trace your deſtiny,
In beauty, Nireus, tho' you far tranſcend,
Know, that ere long your vaunted loves muſt end;
Then *you*, alas! *her* heart transferr'd ſhall ſee,
And the ſarcaſtick ſneer employed by *me!*
ORESTES.

Chard, Somerſetſhire.

March 19, 1798.

POOR MARY.

YONDER Stream that winds along,
Murmuring thro' the far off vale,
Oft hath heard poor Mary's ſong,
Oft hath heard her ſimple tale.

Ah! Time was, when Mary's cheek
Had the bluſhing roſe's hue,
When her form, ſo fair and meek,
Love from ev'ry peaſant drew.

On yon plain appears her cot,
Clad with blooming ſucklings fair,
Once ſhe bleſt her humble lot,
Void of ſorrow, void of care.

* Caliban. Vide Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.

When

When appear'd the riſing morn,
Hymn'd ſhe ſweet her ſacred lay;
But, alas! thoſe days are gone,
Peace and joy are fled away.

When ſoft blew the ev'ning gale,
She would with her Henry ſeek,
O'er the green-enrobed vale,
Or yon bright pellucid creek.

It was when the ſun's laſt ray
Sparkled faintly o'er the main,
They purſued their wonted way,
By the river, o'er the plain.

As they pac'd the banks along,
Henry, with a lover's care,
While his Mary tun'd her ſong,
Stoop'd to pluck a primroſe fair.

Luckleſs youth! the bank gave way,
And he ſunk to riſe no more;
Ne'er again will Henry ſtray;
Soon are joys ſublimer o'er.

Oft was Mary ſeen to hie,
Where in former days ſhe ſtray'd;
And while tears bedew'd each eye,
She invok'd her Henry's ſhade.

Soon ſhe loſt the roſes bloom,
And her eyes were bright no more,
Soon ſhe ſought the chilling tomb,
Soon her pain and grief were o'er.

Now the trav'ller wand'ring by,
Mark's the weeping willows bend,
O'er her aſhes heaves the ſigh,
And laments poor Mary's end!

GEORGE GOODWIN.

Lynn, March 18, 1798.

THE RAINBOW.

SOFT ſhow'rs had enlivened the air,
The ſun was tranſparent and bright;
I thought of the charms of my fair,
And gather'd new joy at the ſight.
I rang'd with delight o'er the glade,
New objects of beauty to ſpy;
When full to my view was diſplay'd
The Rainbow, the pride of the ſky.

"Hail, Iris, refulgent and fair!
"Propitious to mortals below,
"Bright Queen of the regions of air,
"All hail to thy watery bow!"
I ſcarcely had ſpoke, when a cloud
(On the word of a poet 'tis true)
Diſdainfully thundered aloud,
And ſhrouded her charms from my view.

"And ſuch," I exclaim'd with a ſigh,
"Is the verſatile taſte of the fair;
As wild as the glittering fly
That floats on the boſom of air.
All hearts pay the tribute of praiſe,
When Nature and Beauty unite;
Till Faſhion her mantle diſplays,
And ſnatches ſome grace from our ſight.

Eliza! methinks you unfold,
The obvious alluſion I trace;
Then baniſh thoſe treſſes of gold
That wanton too free on your face.
O bleſt with the talent to pleaſe!
Thoſe envious treſſes remove,
That brow is the herald of peace,
The Rainbow of beauty and love.

THE PLAGUE.

NISI UTILE EST QUOD FACIMUS, STULTA EST GLORIA.
(A. R. Sc. Liſb.)

THE following ſhort Directions for the Cure and Prevention of the Plague, are compiled from a ſmall Pamphlet in the Italian language, publiſhed by Count Berchtold at Vienna in 1797, one copy of which is in the poſſeſſion of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Liſbon, to whom it was preſented by his Excellency Mr. Pinto, her Majeſty's Secretary of State, &c.

The Academy has ordered tranſlations to be made into Arabic, French, and Portugueſe; and this extract in Engliſh is particularly intended for the uſe of the numerous bodies of Britiſh ſubjects at preſent employed on their country's ſervice in this part of Europe; as the garriſon of Gibraltar, the fleet at ſea, the troops on ſhore in Portugal, and the maſters of Britiſh veſſels in its harbours.

The Compiler has no other information concerning it whatever, than that contained in the pamphlet, nor does he know if any thing upon the ſubject has yet been publiſhed in England. He leaves the Reader to believe or reject, according to his judgment; heartily wiſhing there may never be a neceſſity for putting it to the trial.

Count Berchtold ſays, that the method was firſt propoſed by G. Baldwin, Eſq. his Britannic Majeſty's Agent and Conſul General

General at Alexandria in Egypt, who, during a long reſidence in that country, after much thought and obſervation, was induced to believe that the uſe of ſweet olive oil applied to the ſkin, might prove beneficial in the treatment of this dreadful and hitherto incurable malady.

Mr. Baldwin communicated his ideas to the Rev. Lewis de Pavia, Chaplain and Agent to the hoſpital called St. Anthony's at Smyrna; who, after five years experience, pronounces it to be the moſt efficacious remedy hitherto made uſe of, for the ſpace of twenty-ſeven years that the hoſpital had been under his management. He acquainted Count Berchtold with the ſucceſs and the mode of application; and from his communications the pamphlet ſeems principally to have been compoſed.

Count Berchtold further ſays, that it is Mr. Baldwin's intention to publiſh a more full and philoſophical relation of his obſervations and experiments; that he favoured the Count with the peruſal of the manuſcript, and permitted him to tranſcribe any part of it; and he apologizes to the world and to Mr. Baldwin for this ſeeming anticipation of the work; at the ſame time obſerving, that he feels it an indiſpenſable and ſacred duty, to loſe no time in making known a diſcovery of ſuch importance, particularly to thoſe countries that are nearer, and have more frequent commerce with the Barbary States and Ports of the Turkiſh Empire.

The directions are ſimply theſe. Immediately that a perſon is perceived to be infected with the Plague, he muſt be taken into a cloſe room, and over a brazier of hot coals with a clean ſponge dipped in warm olive oil, his body muſt be very briſkly rubbed all over, for the purpoſe of producing a profuſe ſweat. During the friction, ſugar and juniper berries muſt be burnt in the fire, which raiſe a denſe hot ſmoke, that contributes to the effect.

The friction ought not to continue more than four minutes, and a pint of oil is enough to be uſed at each time.

In general, the firſt rubbing is followed by a very copious perſpiration; but ſhould it fail of this effect, the operation may be repeated, firſt wiping the body with a warm dry cloth; and in order ſtill further to promote perſpiration, the patient may take any warm ſudorific drink, ſuch as elder-flower tea, &c.

It is not neceſſary to touch the eyes, and other more tender parts of the body may be rubbed more gently.

Every poſſible precaution muſt be made uſe of to prevent the patient from taking cold, ſuch as keeping covered thoſe parts of the body not directly under the operation, nor muſt the linen be changed till the perſpiration has entirely ſubſided.

The operation ſhould be repeated once a day, until evident ſymptoms of recovery begin to appear.

If there are already tumours upon the body, they ſhould be gently and more frequently rubbed, till they appear to be in a ſtate of ſuppuration, when they may be dreſſed with the uſual plaſters.

The operation ought to be begun on the appearance of the firſt ſymptoms of the diſeaſe; if neglected till the nerves and the maſs of the blood are affected, or a diarrhœa has commenced, little hopes can be entertained of cure; but ſtill the patient ſhould not be deſpaired of, as by an aſſiduous application of the means propoſed, ſome few have been recovered, even after the diarrhœa had commenced.

During the firſt four or five days, the patient muſt obſerve a very abſtemious diet: the author allows only a ſmall quantity of vermicelli ſimply boiled in water. Nor muſt any thing be taken for the ſpace of thirty or forty days, except very light food; as, he ſays, an indigeſtion in any ſtage of the diſorder might be extremely dangerous. He does not allow the uſe of wine till the expiration of forty days.

There is no inſtance of the perſon rubbing the patient having taken the infection. He ſhould previouſly anoint himſelf all over with oil, and muſt avoid receiving the breath of the infected perſon into his own mouth or noſtrils. The prevention to be uſed in all circumſtances is, that of careſully anointing the body, and living upon light and eaſy digeſtable food.

One of the many ingenious obſervations made by Mr. Baldwin is, that amongſt upwards of a million of inhabitants carried off by the Plague in Upper and Lower Egypt during the ſpace of forty years, he could not diſcover a ſingle oilman or dealer in oil.

Liſbon, 1797. By Royal Permiſſion.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[*Continued from* Page 201.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

THEIR Lordſhips heard counſel in an Appeal from the Court of Chancery, Maclean againſt Thorley.—Affirmed the decree, with 200l. coſts.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

The Bills for granting Earl St. Vincent and Lord Viſcount Duncan each an annuity of 2000l. were paſſed without any amendment.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

The Bills on the table were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

The Bills on the table were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

The ſecond reading of Elſen's Divorce Bill being moved,

Lord Auckland roſe to give it his oppoſition. He ſaid it was evident, from the printed Bill then before the Houſe, and from the proceedings which lately took place in a Court below, that the perſon who then applied to their Lordſhips had countenanced the crime, for the conſequences of which he was ſeeking relief; and therefore he was not entitled to any from Parliament. The practice of obtaining divorces had lately increaſed to a moſt alarming degree, notwithſtanding the efforts made by a noble and learned Lord, who preſided in one of the Courts of Juſtice, to puniſh the crime of adultery. This practice, among others imported from France, had become more frequent ſince the rejection of all virtue, religion, and morality, in that country. He did not wiſh to prevent the hearing of counſel on the preſent Bill, but he certainly would vote for its rejection.

The Duke of Athol ſaid, that if even all the obligations in the Bill ſhould appear from the ſtatements of counſel to be true, it ought not then to be ſuffered to paſs through that Houſe; and for that reaſon he thought it might be rejected at once.

The Lord Chancellor ſaid, that before any deciſion was come to on the Bill, it would be proper to hear what the counſel had to ſay.

The Biſhop of Durham ſaid, he would not oppoſe the hearing of counſel after the recommendation which had juſt come from ſo high an authority. He could not, however, avoid complaining of the frequency of applications ſimilar to the preſent. He conſidered it a conſequence of the groſs immoralities imported of late years into this kingdom from France; the Directory of which country, finding that they were not able to ſubdue us by their arms, appeared as if they were determined to gain their ends by deſtroying our morals. They had ſent over perſons to this country, who made the moſt indecent exhibitions on our theatres, exhibitions which would not have been allowed even in France; and which, ſo far from being allowable in a Chriſtian country, would have diſgraced the ancient theatres of Athens and Rome. It was his intention to move, on ſome future day, that an Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, beſeeching him to order all ſuch perſons out of the kingdom, as people who were likely to deſtroy our morality and religion; and who were very probably in the pay of France. He hoped that the noble Lord on the woolſack, with the aſſiſtance of another noble and learned Lord, would conſider whether ſome regulations might not be adopted to prevent that frequency of divorces which was a diſgrace to a civilized country.

Their Lordſhips then heard Mr. Dallas in ſupport of the Bill. He ſtated, that the only objection againſt its paſſing into a law was the circumſtance of Mr. Elſen having ſigned articles of ſeparation from his wife in the year 1789, which he did with great reluctance, and to which he was induced by the mother of Mrs. E. who on that account furniſhed him with

the means of eſcaping from his creditors. But after Mr. E. had been appointed to a ſhip, and made ſome money in the Weſt Indies, he wrote home, expreſſing the moſt ardent wiſhes to be re-united to his wife, and to ſhare his fortune with her; but at that time ſhe was living with the Duke of Hamilton. All theſe facts Mr. Dallas called witneſſes to prove.

The Biſhop of Rocheſter, having read over the Articles of Separation, pointed out certain paſſages which he deſired to be read, and which ſtated that Mr. Eſten had agreed never to ſue any perſon in any Common Law or Eccleſiaſtical Court on his wife's account, or in conſequence of any connection between ſuch perſon and his wife. His Lordſhip then obſerved, that this act on the part of the huſband towards his wife was a *traditio in manum* of every adulterer who walked the ſtreets.

The Lord Chancellor expreſſed his ſurpriſe, that the Eccleſiaſtical Court had granted a ſeparation *a menſâ et thoro* after what was contained in thoſe articles.

Mr. Dallas ſaid, that the Court had frequently granted divorces in ſimilar caſes.

The Lord Chancellor then roſe and told their Lordſhips, that previous to the motion he was about to make he would inform them, that in conſequence of the ſuggeſtion of a noble Lord, it was his intention to bring forward certain propoſitions, the objects of which would be to ſtop the frequency of divorces; which had lately been as common, and as eaſily attainable, as it was for a man to ſuffer a recovery in the Court of Common Pleas to bar an eſtate tail. In the firſt place he would recommend as a neceſſary meaſure, that a copy of the ſentence of the Eccleſiaſtical Court ſhould accompany every petition to that Houſe for a divorce. Secondly, that a Committee ſhould be appointed with power to examine the parties who had been plaintiff and defendant on oath, in order to diſcover whether there had been any colluſion between them. And, in the third place, he ſhould propoſe that an enquiry might be made in order to aſcertain whether the aduitery had been committed during the cohabitation of the huſband and wife, or after they were ſeparated. He would lay theſe points in the ſhape of Reſolutions before their Lordſhips on Monday next: and then a day might be fixed upon for the purpoſe of taking them into conſideration, that a Bill might be brought in grounded upon the ſame. His Lordſhip then moved, that the Bill then before the Houſe be rejected.

This motion was agreed to *nem. diſ.* and the Bill was accordingly rejected.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

Mr. Douglas preſented the following Bills from the Houſe of Commons, viz.

The Portugal Salt Importation Bill, the Gold and Silver Watch Caſe Duty Repeal Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Bill to rectify Miſtakes in the Land Tax Commiſſioners Name Bill, together with one private Bill. Theſe were ſeverally read a firſt time.

The various Bills upon the table were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

The Bill for taking off the Bounty on Sail-Cloth exported to Ireland; the Bill for allowing an additional quantity of Corn to be exported to the Iſland of Guernſey, &c. &c. and alſo the Dutch Property Bill, were preſented, and ſeverally read a firſt time.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Exchequer Bills Bill, Lords St. Vincent and Duncan's Annuities, Gold and Silver Watch Caſe Bill, the Mutiny Bill, and ſeveral of a private nature.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Privileges, Lord Walſingham in the chair, and the conſideration of the claim of Tho. Stapleton, Eſq. of Carlton, Yorkſhire, to the Barony of Beaumont, being reſumed,

The Lord Chancellor roſe, and having at ſome length taken a comprehenſive view of the ſubject before the Committee, obſerved, that his opinion was generally contained in three propoſitions which he ſhould have the honour of ſubmitting to the conſideration of the Committee; and in concluding, he moved three Reſolutions, which were generally to the following effect:

"That the Barony of Beaumont veſted in Wm. Viſcount Beaumont."

"That the ſaid Barony remained in abeyance between the co-heirs of the ſaid Viſcount." And

"That the Petitioner (Mr. S.) had proved himſelf to be one of thoſe co-heirs."

The Reſolutions were then ſeverally put by the Chairman, and agreed to by the Committee, *nem. diſ.*

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

The various Bills before the Houſe were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

The Duke of Bedford (who attended in his place) expreſſed his regret at being obliged, in conſequence of indiſpoſition, to poſtpone his intended motion reſpecting the removal of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and moved, "That the Order for ſummoning the Houſe for Monday next be diſcharged, and a new Order given for a ſimilar proceeding on Thurſday."

This propoſal meeting the concurrence of their Lordſhips, the proceeding was ordered to take place accordingly.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

Mr. Hobart preſented from the Houſe of Commons the Expiring Laws Renewal Bill, the Bill for increaſing the Rates to be paid to Innkeepers, &c. on the quartering of Soldiers; and the Office Clerks' Compenſation Bill, which were read a firſt time.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

Several private Bills were brought up from the Houſe of Commons, and read a firſt time.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

Mr. Perry and Mr. Lambert, the proprietor and printer of The Morning Chronicle, attended in obedience to the order of the Houſe, and having ſurrendered themſelves into the cuſtody of the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, admitted the charge againſt them, and apologized for having unintentionally incurred their Lordſhips' diſpleaſure.

Lord Minto expatiated with ſeverity on the offence, and moved, "That they be committed to priſon for three months, and pay a fine of 50l. each," which was carried in the affirmative.

The Duke of Bedford then roſe, and after a ſpeech of ſome length, in which he reprobated the conduct of Miniſters, moved an Addreſs to his Majeſty, which in ſubſtance appeared to ſet forth, that the preſent ſituation of the Country, &c. was ſolely to be attributed to the miſconduct of Miniſters, and praying that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to diſmiſs them from his preſence and councils for ever. After which a diviſion took place; For the Motion 11, Proxies 2—13. Againſt it 88, Proxies 25—113. Majority againſt the Motion, 100.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

The various Bills before the Houſe were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

THE Mutiny and Corporation Cauſes Bills were read a third time, and paſſed.

A perſon from the Mint preſented accounts of gold and ſilver coined in the year 1797.

The Maſter of the Rolls preſented a petition from the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum, praying for the aid of Parliament; which being ordered to lie on the table, the Maſter of the Rolls moved, "That there be laid before the Houſe an account of money advanced by Parliament to the ſaid Truſtees."—Ordered.

The Solicitor General brought in a Bill "to prevent perſons reſident in this country from advancing money for Bills of Exchange or Debts due to the Government of the United Provinces, or to any Bodies Corporate or Politic, exerciſing juriſdiction within the ſame, during the war, without a licence for that purpoſe previouſly had."—It was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

The County Juriſdiction Bill, after a converſation between Mr. Wigley, Mr. Burton, Mr. D. P. Coke, and Mr. Jeffery (the latter wiſhing to have the town of Poole exempt), was read a third time, and paſſed.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

Keyworth and Great Leeke Incloſure Bills, and Glouceſter Road Bills, were read a third time, and paſſed.

Mr. Alderman Luſhington moved for the appointment of a Committee to reviſe ſo much of the Acts of the 13th and 14th of Geo. III. as relates to the additional duties to be paid at weighing engines, and to the number of horſes employed in drawing carriages and waggons on turnpike-roads; and to report their opinions on the ſame to this Houſe.

Sir J. Sinclair wiſhed that the enquiry ſhould be extended to all the roads through the country, as a circumſtance neceſſary to the improvement of agriculture, and one which had already employed the attention of that Board.

Mr. Alderman Luſhington was of opi-

nion, that the enquiry ſhould be confined to the object which he had in view, namely, to facilitate the acceſs of proviſion to the metropolis.

Mr. Mainwaring ſaid, that the object of the Hon. Alderman was to increaſe the toll on carriages and waggons, and thus by a ſort of paradox to relieve the farmers.

Sir J. Sinclair moved to omit the words of the motion after the Acts of the 13th and 14th of Geo. III. This motion, by which the enquiry is made general, was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Election Treating Act, Mr. S. Smith in the chair,

Mr. Simeon roſe to ſubmit to the Committee the clauſes which he had before expreſſed his intention to bring forward. It would be for Gentlemen to adopt or reject them, after they had conſidered their tendency, and this might be diſtinctly and generally underſtood. If the Committee ſhould agree to his bringing them up, he hoped they would be printed. His object was briefly to make the law of Elections known to the Electors, to people engaged in the conducting of Elections, and to Members of Parliament; and he believed this could only be effectually done, by declaring what the law ought to be. He next brought up ſeveral clauſes, which were as follow:

"That between the time of iſſuing an Election Writ, and the return being made to Parliament, no Elector is to receive from any Candidate, or perſons employed by him, either Meat or Drink: and any carriages or other conveyances uſed by the Electors muſt be paid for, not by the Candidate or any other perſon connected with the Election, but by the Voters, who are to receive no money for loſs of time; and the fee to enable a perſon to acquire the right of voting muſt, in all caſes, be paid by the perſon applying for it. That the votes of perſons violating the above clauſe in any of its proviſions, ſhall be null and void."

The Maſter of the Rolls here remarked, that as he took it for granted the clauſes were merely propoſed to be printed, and reconſidered, he would not then make any obſervations upon them.

Mr. Simeon next brought up a clauſe, which ſtated,

"That Candidates who ſhould be proved guilty of uſing any of the means forbidden in the firſt clauſe ſhould be conſidered incapable of being elected for the place for which they ſtood, or for any other place in that Parliament, or during the term of ſix years.

"That it ſhall be lawful for Candidates to ſupply with meat and drink, and pay the expences of a certain number of the perſons ſerving on Committees, notwithſtanding that they may be voters. The number of voters on a Committee for a County Election to be 12, and for a Borough 6.

"That an oath ſhall be adminiſtered to each voter at the time of polling, agreeably to the firſt clauſe."

Lord Belgrave brought up two clauſes, purporting,

"That during the time of an Election, no Candidate or his agent ſhould give to the Electors ribbons or any other badge of diſtinction.

"That the election of any Member returned to Parliament is liable to be queſtioned on the ground of having on former Elections infringed the Act of William III. which diſqualification is to extend alike to the unſucceſsful Candidate during the term of 6 years."

The Houſe being reſumed, the Report was ordered to be taken into conſideration on Tueſday the 27th of March; in the mean time to be printed with the amendments.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

Mr. Grant preſented a petition from the Farmer's Society of the county of Bamf, in Scotland, ſtating the loſſes ſuſtained by farmers in conſequence of the low price of corn, which they conceived to be owing to the importation of foreign grain. They prayed that means might be adopted to prevent the ſame; and alſo, that no additional duties might be laid on diſtilleries. — Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Alderman Luſhington brought up the report of the Committee on whom was referred a petition from certain ſhip owners, praying for relief from reſponſibility; and obtained leave to bring in a Bill to that effect.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Committee of Supply and Ways and Means, which was agreed to. He alſo brought up the report of the Scotch Diſtillery Bill, which was ordered to be recommitted on Tueſday next.

The Exchequer Loan Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

A Meſſage from the Lords informed the Houſe, that their Lordſhips had agreed

agreed to the Mutiny Bill and ſome private Bills, without any amendment.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

Mr. Wilberforce roſe to make a motion of which he had given notice a few days ago. The object of it he would briefly explain. It was, he ſaid, well known that vices every day acquired dominion over minds unawed by authority, and unchecked by ſalutary reſtraints. The object of his motion was to ſtrengthen the hands of Magiſtrates, which, at this period, he thought more than ever neceſſary. This could only be done by rendering their power more clear, and ſubjecting the counties to the payment of expences of actions for miſdemeanours. He wiſhed to bring in a Bill of as general a nature as poſſible, that Hon. Gentlemen might have an opportunity of making ſuch alterations in it as they might wiſh, and full time would alſo be afforded them of exerciſing their judgments. His Hon. Colleague and himſelf had been able to collect generally the ſentiments of the Magiſtrates of the United Kingdoms. Having made theſe general obſervations, he had no doubt but it was the intention of the Houſe to give ſupport to the Magiſtrates, and would therefore ſimply move, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to empower certain Courts to order expences of actions of miſdemeanours to be paid out of the county-ſtock."

Mr. Mainwaring ſaid, it was with extreme reluctance he roſe to oppoſe any motion made by the Hon. Gentleman, who never propoſed any thing but what was evidently intended to benefit the community; but he believed the preſent motion was not his own: it muſt have been founded on the repreſentations of intereſted individuals. Had the Hon. Gentleman conſidered the ſubject of his motion, he would have known that a Bill of the ſame nature was brought in ſome time ago, and had been amply diſcuſſed; but the Houſe had not thought fit to adopt it. He therefore expected to find the reaſons ſtated why the Houſe ought not to reject the preſent motion. The Gentleman who adviſed the Hon. Member to bring this matter forward now, had ſent letters to the different counties; and Mr. Mainwaring himſelf, as a perſon officially intereſted, received one of theſe letters, the propoſals in which, after being very fully conſidered at the Quarter Seſſions, were pronounced unneceſſary and improper. This deciſion was founded on the notorious incapacity of the county to bear any further aſſeſſment, and that the perſons, principally liable to the rates, were thoſe who could leaſt bear them. Under all theſe circumſtances, he ſhould deem it his duty to oppoſe the Bill whenever it was brought in.

Mr. Henry Laſcelles obſerved, that by a late verdict of the Court of King's Bench, Magiſtrates were placed in a new ſituation. Formerly, their expences were awarded to be paid by the county, but now they muſt pay their expences themſelves. He ſhould therefore ſupport the motion.

Mr. Roſe concurred in the ſentiments of the laſt Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Mainwaring contended, that the Act of Parliament reſpecting the power of Magiſtrates was clear, and expreſsly prohibitory of the payment of expences out of the county rates.

Mr. Buxton ſtated, that Magiſtrates were not ſafe in the execution of their office. He was a Magiſtrate; and though a violent mob recently aſſembled in his county, which had endangered his life, it had fallen to him to pay the expences of proſecuting the offenders. Thus, when Magiſtrates, appointed by the law, are endangered for the execution of the laws, they muſt pay the expences attending the correction of crime, and ſit down with empty purſes.

On the queſtion being put, leave was granted to bring in the Bill.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

In a Committee on the Dutch Intercourſe Bill, the Traitorous Correſpondence Act was read, and on the motion of Mr. Solicitor General, it was agreed that the proviſions of the ſaid Act be extended to the preſent Bill.

In a Committee of Supply the petition and other papers preſented from the Board of Agriculture were taken into conſideration.

Sir J. Sinclair ſtated, that the inſtitution of the Board of Agriculture was of ſuch great national importance, that he could not anticipate any objections that could be urged againſt his motion; he ſhould therefore content himſelf with moving that a ſum, not exceeding 3000l. be granted to the Board for the ſervice of the year 1798.

Mr. Baker ſaid, he thought the Houſe ought to have a more ſatisfactory account of the appropriation of the money already voted, particularly of laſt year, before they agreed to any further grants.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, he had no objection to the motion. The Houſe would reſerve

to

to itſelf the power of judging whether the inſtitution had or had not been of national utility. If it had not, they might inquire into the reaſon; and if it had, they would derive a ſatisfaction from ſeeing that the object propoſed had been attained.

The motion was agreed to.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Reports of the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means.

On the motion of Mr. Hobhouſe, the accounts from the Bank, relative to the advances to Government, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Alderman Luſhington brought up the Ship Owners' and Maſters' Relief Bill, which was read a firſt time. On account of its great importance, the Hon. Member ſaid he ſhould propoſe the ſecond reading to be poſtponed to a diſtant day, to give Gentlemen an opportunity of conſidering the ſubject. Wedneſday, the 6th of April, was fixed for that purpoſe.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

Mr. W. Dundas brought up a Bill for enlarging the powers of the Company of Merchants of Edinburgh, which was read a firſt time.

The commitment of the Slave Carrying Bill was deferred.

The Militia Pay and Cloathing Bill was brought up and read a firſt time.

The Bill for diſcontinuing the Bounty on Sail Cloth and Canvas exported to Ireland, was read a third time and paſſed.

The Dutch Intercourſe Bill was read a third time and paſſed.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

A Meſſage from the Lords acquainted the Houſe, that their Lordſhips had agreed to the Land Commiſſioners Appointment Bill, the Watch Caſe Duty Repeal Bill, the Salt Importation Bill, and ſeveral others of a private nature.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

A perſon from the Tax-office preſented an account of the amount of the duties on Clocks and Watches to the lateſt period to which the ſame could be made up.

Mr. Pitt ſuggeſted the propriety of referring this account to the Committee to whom the petitions upon this ſubject had been referred. That Report, he ſaid, he wiſhed to be taken into conſideration on Wedneſday next, when he ſhould propoſe a duty in lieu of the preſent duty on Clocks and Watches.

Mr. Jones intimated his intention to bring forward a motion on Friday next relative to the Emigrants; which notice he afterwards withdrew, on an explanation from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He wiſhed that ſome ſteps ſhould be taken to aſcertain the names, ages, ſex, and number of the Emigrants in this country.

Mr. Pitt admitted the importance of the ſubject, but he aſſured the Hon. Gentleman, that a learned friend of his had it in contemplation to propoſe a reviſal of the Alien Act, in which ſome regulations would be propoſed, which would probably meet the ideas of the Hon. Centleman.

On the motion of Mr. Hobart, leave was given to bring in a Bill to increaſe the rates to Innkeepers and others, for quartering ſoldiers.

The Committee on the Finance Committee Reports was deferred.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

Mr. Wilberforce gave notice of his intention to bring forward, on Wedneſday ſe'nnight, a motion on a ſubject (the Slave Trade) which had often been before the Houſe.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Innkeepers Relief Bill in the quartering of ſoldiers.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, he yeſterday intimated his intention to go into a Committee tomorrow on the duty on Clocks and Watches. He ſhould now propoſe to refer to the conſideration of the ſame Committee the duties on ſeveral other articles. He then moved, "That it be an inſtruction to the Committee, to whom the ſeveral petitions from the Clock and Watchmakers are referred, that they ſhould likewiſe take into conſideration the aſſeſſed duties on inhabited Houſes, Window-lights, Horſes uſed in Huſbandry, and Dogs." Agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

The Innkeepers Relief Bill was read a ſecond time.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, he had on a former day intimated his intention to propoſe a tax as a ſubſtitute for the tax upon Clocks and Watches, which it had been deemed expedient to repeal; but he ſhould defer to Friday next the detail of the ſubject which ſtood for this day's diſcuſſion, becauſe it was neceſſary to have a little more time to claſs and arrange the heads of the plan he propoſed to ſubmit to the Houſe. At preſent he ſhould confine himſelf to a ſimple vote for the repeal of the Clock and Watch duty. He ſhould however

however ſtate to the Houſe, that he meant to propoſe ſome augmentation of the duties on inhabited houſes, windows, carriages, horſes, horſes uſed in huſbandry, and dogs. That augmentation would perhaps amount to one ſeventh, or an eighth part of the preſent duty, and ſupply the deficiency that would be occaſioned by the repeal of the Watch Duty, which had been eſtimated to produce 200,000l. He likewiſe ſtated it to be his intention to propoſe ſome alteration of the rate of Aſſeſſed Taxes, independent of the augmentation he intended to propoſe. His chief reaſon for deferring the detail of the reſolutions to Friday, was, that the various rates of duties on windows, according to their number, were of a complicated nature, which the interval would afford him an opportunity of ſimplifying. In the Committee, therefore, he ſhould propoſe a reſolution for the repeal of the duty on Clocks, Watches, and Time-pieces; and that the Chairman ſhould be directed to report progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit again. He then moved the Order of the Day, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee to take into conſideration the different petitions from the Clock and Watch Makers, praying a repeal of the duties, &c. and that the ſeveral papers preſented yeſterday and Monday, ſhould be referred to the ſaid Committee.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee accordingly,

Mr. Pitt ſaid, it was, as he had already ſtated, his intention to ſimplify ſome of the Aſſeſſed Taxes, and at preſent he ſhould only move a reſolution for the repeal of the Watch Tax; but to prevent miſapprehenſion, he begged leave to ſtate, that the repeal of the tax only applied to the act of laſt ſeſſion impoſing the duty, and that it had no reference whatever to the aſſeſſments, which had ſince been a criterion of the property of thoſe by whom ſuch aſſeſſments were to be paid. He concluded by moving, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the duties on Clocks, Watches, and Time-pieces, ſhall ceaſe and determine.

The Reſolution was put and carried.

On the reſumption of the Houſe the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow, and the Committee to ſit again on Friday next.

Committee of Supply and Ways and Means deferred to Friday.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Committee, which reſolved that the duties on Clocks and Watches ſhould ceaſe and determine.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Bill for reducing the number of holidays in certain public offices, and enforcing the perſonal attendance of the officers.

Mr. Roſe brought up ſeveral clauſes, which were agreed to.

The moſt material were for enabling the Commiſſioners, after the 5th of July, to regulate the hours of attendance at the different ports, ſo as to prevent trade ſuſtaining any inconvenience from delay, to allow a compenſation to officers for extraordinary attendance or loſs, and to exempt the perſonal attendance of thoſe who are authoriſed by patent to do their buſineſs by deputy.

The Innkeepers' Relief Bill went through the Committee, and was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, that from the variety of details neceſſary in the new duties which he intended to propoſe in lieu of the Watch and Clock Duty, the ſcale of which would neceſſarily go into as great detail as the variety of the charges, upon the number of windows, and the various proportions to which it related, he muſt be under the neceſſity of poſtponing the Committee on that ſubject to Monday.

The Report of the Holiday Abolition Bill was read, and the Bill ordered to be engroſſed.

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

Mr. Wilberforce put off his motion on the Slave Trade to this day ſe'nnight.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, that he had on a former occaſion ſtated the general outline of the plan he intended to ſubmit for ſupplying the deficiency that would be occaſioned by the repeal of the duties on Clocks and Watches. It conſiſted in a conſolidation of rates, and chiefly in a conſolidation and augmentation of the rates on inhabited houſes, according to the number of windows. It was intended to include all theſe in one table, and to increaſe moſt of the articles, in order to make the general ſcale more regular, to avoid fractions, and to prevent any ſudden riſe, and ſtopping up of a great number of windows. The preſent amount of the duty he ſtated to be 1,259,000l. and the increaſed amount at 186,000l. It was likewiſe propoſed

to

to conſolidate other duties upon houſe-keepers, in the articles of ſervants, horſes, dogs, and carriages. He did not propoſe to make any regulations in theſe, except with a view to avoid fractions. The increaſe that would occur from this conſolidation, added to the ſum of 186,000l. would produce a total of about 205,000l. It would appear to the Houſe, he ſaid, that very detailed reſolutions muſt be propoſed in the Committee of Ways and Means. He ſhould move theſe reſolutions to-day, and afterwards propoſe that the table of the old and new rates, which he held in his hand, ſhould be printed, in order that it might be delivered with the votes, before the conſideration took place, which would perhaps happen on Wedneſday. He then moved, that the Speaker ſhould leave the chair.—Agreed to.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved his firſt reſolution, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the duties on inhabited houſes, impoſed by the 19th of the preſent King, do ceaſe and determine."—Agreed to.

The heads of the other reſolutions were likewiſe read, agreed to, and the report ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

Mr. Ryder called the attention of the Houſe to a ſubject of conſiderable importance. Great inconvenience had been ſuſtained by tanners, from the ſcarcity of oak-bark, occaſioned by the immenſe quantity of oak conveyed to the dock-yards, and the practice of ſhipping trees. Experiments had been made on elm-bark, and it was found that it would anſwer the purpoſe nearly as well. He moved that an Act of James I. ſpecifying the articles to be uſed in tanning, ſhould be read; which being done, he gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the ſaid Act.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Aſſeſſed Taxes Committee, which was read, and ordered to be taken into further conſideration to-morrow.

Mr. Ryder brought up the Bill for repealing the Act of James I. relative to tanners, curriers, &c. which was read a firſt time.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Bill for aboliſhing certain Offices in the Cuſtoms, &c.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up ſeveral clauſes, which were adopted, and the report was ordered to be received this day ſe'nnight.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day for the further conſideration of the Aſſeſſed Taxes.

On the queſtion for the reſolution being read a ſecond time,

Mr. Huſſey ſubmitted the propriety of poſtponing the motion. The reſolutions, he remarked, had not been read in the Committee, the report had been received without a ſingle comment, and the forms of the Houſe ſo multiplied, that it was impoſſible to know in what ſtage it was intended to diſcuſs thoſe reſolutions.

Mr. Pitt ſaid he had no objection to delay, if any Member wiſhed the reſolutions to be poſtponed. He ſhould, however, conſider himſelf obliged to any Gentleman who would have the goodneſs to expreſs his doubts, as a very few words might perhaps remove them.

Mr. Huſſey contended, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had not adhered to the principle he profeſſed; for on examining the ſcale minutely, it would appear that it ſometimes roſe and ſometimes fell. He therefore wiſhed to ſee the printed reſolutions—170 windows amounted only to 3l. 6d. whereas, after the ſcale left off 180, an additional duty of 2s. 6d. was to be impoſed upon every window; ſo that the addition of 80 windows to 180 would make the increaſe 10l. Another reaſon why he wiſhed the reſolutions to be poſtponed was, that an increaſe of 12,000l. was ſtated upon inhabited houſes, which was not even alluded to in the printed table.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, it was his object to eſtabliſh an uniform increaſe upon a ſcale that would obviate the inconveniences and irregularities of the old ſyſtem. With reſpect to the inhabited houſes, the rate was 6d. upon houſes under 20l. a year rent, 9d. under 40l. and 1s. upon all above 40l. but in addition to thoſe rates, there was 20l. per cent. In lieu of the old rates he propoſed to ſubſtitute 8d. 1s. and 1s. 3d. and to aboliſh the 20l. per cent. addition. With reſpect to the dog tax, it was intended, where 3s. 7d. was now paid, 5d. ſhould be added, making the whole 4s. With reſpect to carriages, horſes, and ſervants, the alterations were rather in the nature of regulations, with a view to avoid fractions than an increaſe, making, however, in the whole, a conſiderable addition to the old produce.

The motion for the ſecond reading of the

the reſolutions was then withdrawn, and the Report ordered to be further conſidered to-morrow.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day for the Houſe to go into a Committee, to reconſider the Report upon the Reſolutions of yeſterday, and the Houſe having accordingly reſolved itſelf into the ſaid Committee, the Reſolution for repealing the preſent Duties on Clocks and Watches were read and agreed to; as were alſo the ſeveral Reſolutions for impoſing new duties on horſes, ſervants, carriages, dogs, houſes, &c. in lieu thereof.

The Solicitor General moved to read the Alien Act, which being done, he moved for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the ſame, which was ordered.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

The Report of the Committee on the Aſſeſſed Taxes was brought up, the Reſolutions read and agreed to, and Bills ordered in purſuance thereof.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 3, 1798.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated the 27th of February 1798.

HEREWITH you will receive, for their Lordſhips' information, copies of two letters of the 21ſt inſtant, from the Hon. Captain Stopford, of his Majeſty's ſhip Phaeton, ſtating the capture of La Legere French ſhip privateer; alſo with the capture of the American ſhip Eliza, from Boſton to Amſterdam, with a valuable cargo on board.

Theſe Letters were tranſmitted to me by Captain Frazer, of his Majeſty's ſhip Nymph, who ſaw the above veſſels into Plymouth in ſafety.

Phaeton, at Sea, Feb. 21,

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that on the 19th inſtant, in conſequence of the vigilance of Captain White, in keeping ſight of and making ſignals for a ſail in the S. E. in very thick and ſqually weather, I was enabled, in his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, to come up with and capture a French ſhip privateer, called La Legere, out twenty-four hours from L'Orient, bound to the Weſt Indies, mounting 14 eight pounders and 4 thirty-two lb. carronades, and manned with 130 men. La Legere was built for a corvette, and has been employed as ſuch until theſe few months, when ſhe was fitted out for a privateer, and ſails ſo well, that her capture would have been conſiderably delayed, if ſhe had not carried away her fore and main topmaſts during the chace.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. STOPFORD.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B.

Phaeton, at Sea, Feb. 21.

MY LORD,

IN addition to my letter to your Lordſhip of this day's date, I have to inform you that the Mermaid and Sylph being in chace in the S. W. have returned with an American ſhip from Boſton to Amſterdam, that had been taken by a French privateer. The American ſhip (called the Eliza) is originally from Batavia, with a valuable cargo, and ſtopped at Boſton for freſh papers, without changing her cargo. I ſend the Nymph into port with the two captured veſſels.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. STOPFORD.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B.

Copy of a Letter from Robert M'Douall, Eſq. Captain of his Majeſty's Ship Ganges, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Yarmouth, Feb. 27, 1798.

SIR,

BE pleaſed to inform the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the Marquis Cobourg cutter arrived here this morning, after an engagement with La Revanche French privateer, of 16 guns and 62 men, which veſſel ſunk ſoon after ſhe ſtruck, and, greatly to Lieutenant Webb's honour, he ſaved the priſoners, and has brought them in here.

I herewith enclose Lieutenant Webb's letter to me, for their Lordships' further information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. M'DOUALL.

His Majesty's Armed Cutter Cobourg, Feb. 26.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, having Cromer bearing S. 67 W. distant sixteen leagues, we fell in with, and after nine hours chace (during which we ran one hundred miles, one half the time blowing a hard gale of wind at W. N. W.), we came up alongside and captured La Revanche French lugger privateer, of 16 guns and 62 men, after a running fight of two hours, close alongside.

She attempted to board us twice, but being repulsed, and a well-directed broadside having brought her main and mizen masts by the board, and shot her fore-yard away, they called for quarter.

We had no sooner taken possession of her than with the utmost difficulty, and all the exertion we possibly could make use of in getting the prisoners shifted, and our own people back, when she sunk, having received above forty shot between wind and water. She had seven men killed and eight wounded. I am happy to add, we had only two men slightly wounded; the damage we sustained is mostly in our masts, spars, sails, and rigging. She was a remarkable fine fast-sailing vessel, had only cruized six days, entirely new, fitted out for a month's cruize, and the largest lugger that sailed out of Calais.

I am particularly indebted to Mr. Jeffery, master, and Mr. Rolfe, mate, for their attention, assiduity, and prompt execution of my orders, as well as all the officers and crew, who deserve the highest commendation for their alacrity in knotting, splicing, and shifting sail in variable weather, and through a variety of courses, having been exposed to a sharp and well-directed fire from the stern-chasers and musquetry for near two hours before the action commenced.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES WEBB.

Rob. M'Douall, Esq.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Overyssel, March 1, 1798.

SIR,

ENCLOSED herewith is a letter I have received from Mr. George Broad, commanding his Majesty's hired armed lugger Resolution, stating his having yesterday captured a French lugger privateer, mounting four swivels, with 17 men; and that he afterwards sunk her, she being very leaky.

I am, &c.

JOS. PEYTON.

Resolution Lugger, at Sea, Feb. 28.

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, at six A. M. Boulogne bearing E. S. E. distance about three leagues, the Dolphin armed cutter in company, I fell in with and captured, after a chace of four hours, Le Pou-Epie French lugger privateer, mounting 4 swivels besides small arms, and manned with 17 men, out two days from Dunkirk, but has made no captures. The lugger I sunk, she being so very leaky.

I am, &c.

GEORGE BROAD.

Admiral Peyton, Downs, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 5, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated March 3, 1798.

SIR,

I HEREWITH transmit, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I received this day from Captain Manby of his Majesty's ship Charon, acquainting me of his having captured a French lugger privateer, named l'Alexandrine, carrying 4 swivels, 1 carriage gun, and 28 men.

I am, &c.

R. KING.

His Majesty's Ship Charon, off Torbay, March 2.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that this morning, the Bury Head bearing N. 6 W. 2 leagues, I chaced for three hours, and captured a fast-sailing lugger privateer, called l'Alexandrine, commanded by Anseline Septan,

tan, belonging to Breſt, but laſt from Morlaix, mounting 4 ſwivels and 1 carriage gun, with 28 men; out ſix days, but had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. MANBY.

Admiral Sir Rich. King, Bart.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 6, 1798.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Portſmouth, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated the 4th inſt.

ENCLOSED is a letter from Captain Bowyer, of the Cameleon ſloop, which I received this morning by the officer who brought in La Souffleur French privateer, captured by the ſaid ſloop on the 2d inſt.

Cameleon, March 3.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, that on Thurſday the 1ſt March, at ten A. M. Guernſey bearing ſouth eight leagues, I obſerved a cutter, gave chace, and at half paſt five P. M. it falling little wind, and by the help of her oars, ſhe eſcaped under the forts on the Iſle of Baſs. If I had got three leagues more diſtance to run I ſhould have captured her. At three A. M. of the 2d, ſaw a cutter, gave chace, and at four took poſſeſſion of her. She proves to be the Souffleur, thirteen days from Cherbourg, mounting 4 carriage guns, 2 ſwivels, and 40 men, and having captured this cruize the veſſels as underneath, three of the maſters being on board me; and I am in hopes to retake ſome of thoſe veſſels, the wind being ſouth.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. R. BOWYER.

P. S. I have ſent the privateer into port, and going in chace.

Peggy ſloop, of Cardigan, James Pritchard maſter, from Dover to Penzance, with wheat and barley.

Camilla brig, John M'Kenzie maſter, from Hull to Plymouth, with coals.

Delaval, Charles Mann maſter, from Sunderland, loaded with coals, bound to Plymouth.

Betſey, of Guernſey, Thomas Townſend maſter, from Guernſey, bound to Plymouth, with wine.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 10.

A Liſt of Veſſels captured by his Majeſty's Ship Dædalus and Hornet Sloop, under the Command of H. L. Ball, Eſq.

Snow Rebecca (American) from Charleſtown in America, bound to the Iſland of Goree; part of her cargo, pitch, tar, dry goods, tobacco, coffee, molaſſes, and gunpowder. The naval ſtores and gunpowder taken out and landed at this port, and the veſſel liberated.

Ship Preſident (American bottom, with an Engliſh cargo), bound to the Iſland of Goree, taken by the enemy off the Iſlands de Loſs, and recaptured off the mouth of the River Gambia; laden with ſalt. Veſſel and cargo returned to the owner here, on ſalvage being paid.

Ship Quaker (late belonging to Liverpool, retaken) 260 tons, 10 guns, 36 men, trading on the coaſt, bound to the Iſland of Goree; laden with merchandize, and 337 ſlaves.

Sloop Ocean, retaken, late belonging to the Sierra Leone Company, from Goree, having been trading on the coaſt, bound to the Iſland of Goree; laden with cloth, iron, beads, and ten ſlaves.

Schooner La Proſperité (French) from Goree, bound to Goree, laden with Guinea corn. Diſpoſed of here.

Armed Ship Bell, 20 guns, deſtroyed at Goree.

(Signed) H. L. BALL.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 13.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingſmill, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels on the Coaſt of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Cork, the 4th inſt.

THE Greyhound captured a Spaniſh ſhip, named La Poſta de Buenos Ayres, laden with hides and tallow, from Monte Video to Bilboa, which ſtood into the convoy. She is brought in here by the Magnanime, along with the James, of Liverpool, outward bound Guineaman, which, having beaten off one French privateer, had ſince ſtood an action of an hour and a half with another, but was captured after loſing her maſter and boatſwain, who were killed, and had two ſeamen wounded, one of whom is ſince dead. The ſhip was re-captured by the Magnanime on the 28th ult. in latitude 45 deg. 52 min. longitude 11 deg. 7 min.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 17.

Copy of a Letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Canada, off Isle Dieu, March 8.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of acquainting you, that this morning a convoy of the enemy was discovered within Isle Dieu, to whom I immediately gave chace with his Majesty's ships under my orders; but the breeze dying away, I made the signal for the boats of my squadron to chace, and I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the vessels mentioned on the inclosed list were captured by them. A schooner gun vessel and an armed lugger escaped into the Fromentine Passage, near the Island of Normentier.

Two of the prizes are numbered, and laden with naval stores for the armament equipping at Brest, for the intended expedition against England; the rest have wine and brandy for their cargoes, and were bound from Rochfort to the above port.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN WARREN.

A List of Vessels captured by the Squadron under the Orders of Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B.

Brig, from Rochefort, bound to Brest,
Brig, from ditto, to ditto,
numbered, and laden with naval stores as transports.

Five Brigs, from Rochefort, bound to Brest, laden with wine and brandy.

Three Chasse Marées, from ditto, to ditto, laden with wine and brandy.

One Chasse Marée, from ditto, to ditto, laden with wine and brandy, burnt, being on shore.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 20.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth and Spithead, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 17th inst.

THE Telemachus cutter arrived this morning from Dartmouth. In her way to Spithead she captured La Sophie, a French cutter privateer, of 4 guns and 20 men, as reported in the inclosed letter from Lieutenant Newton.

Telemachus, at Spithead, March 17.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure of acquainting you, that yesterday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, three miles from the Berry Head, I fell in with and gave chace to a cutter: at nine o'clock, two or three leagues to the northward of the Casket's Lights, I came up with and captured her. She is called La Sophie French cutter privateer, of 4 guns and 20 men, belonging to St. Maloes; had been from that place two days, and had taken nothing. I am happy to say that she was prevented from taking three English brigs that were very near her when I gave chace. At half past seven his Majesty's brig Sea Gull joined in the chace, and was in sight when I captured her.

I have the honour to be, &c.
THO. NEWTON.

Adm. Sir Peter Parker, Bart.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 31.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, at Sea, Feb. 21, 1798.

SIR,

YOU will herewith receive letters from Captain Lord Henry Powlett, of his Majesty's ship the Thalia, and Captain Downman, of the Speedy sloop; the first giving an account of the capture of a French privateer, and the latter detailing an action between the Speedy and another of the enemy's privateers, which does great honour to her Captain, officers, and company.

I am, &c.
ST. VINCENT.

Thalia, at Sea, Feb. 16.

SIR,

ON the 5th inst. at four, A. M. Cape Finisterre being S. W. 70 leagues, I came up with and captured the Antoine French privateer brig, mounting 16 guns, and having 70 men: she was returning from a cruize to Rochelle, having captured five neutral vessels.

I am, &c.
H. POWLETT.

Geo. Hope, Esq.
His Majesty's Ship Alcmene.

Speedy, Tagus, Feb. 16.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that on the 3d instant, at day-light, being

being 17 leagues weſt of Vigo, we diſcovered a brig bearing down on us with all ſail ſet. At three P. M. being within half a mile of us, ſhe hauled her wind, and opened her fire; on which we made all ſail to cloſe, engaging her until half paſt five, when ſhe tacked and made ſail from us. I immediately tacked, continuing to engage till half paſt ſeven, when, from her advantage of ſailing and little wind, ſhe got out of gun-ſhot. Owing to the great ſwell, we received little damage, having only our fore-topmaſt ſhot through, with ſome of the running rigging cut. It falling calm, and the veſſels ſeparating againſt all our efforts with the ſweeps, I had the mortification, about twelve o'clock, to ſee her fire ſeveral guns at our prize that we had taken the day before. Owing to the good conduct of the maſter, who with 12 men were on board the prize, battened down 26 Spaniards, and made their eſcape in a ſmall boat. At day-light a breeze of wind ſprung up, which enabled us to fetch her. At eight o'clock, ſhe being within gun-ſhot, tacked, and made all ſail from us, rowing with her ſweeps at the ſame time. We chaced her until noon, when they, finding ſhe had the heels of us, ſhortened ſail, wore, and ſtood towards us, with a red flag flying at the main-top-gallant-maſt head. At half paſt twelve, being within piſtol ſhot, we began to engage her, with the wind upon the larboard quarter. At two, obſerving her fire to ſlacken, I thought it a good opportunity to lay her on board, but at that inſtant ſhe wore, and came to the wind on the ſtarboard tack; but finding us cloſe upon her ſtarboard quarter, and from her braces and bow lines being ſhot away, our yard coming ſquare, ſhe took the opportunity to put before the wind, and made all ſail from us. We immediately wore after her, firing muſquetry at each other for 20 minutes, and ſo ſoon as the lower maſt was ſecured, ſet our ſtudding ſails, and continued the chace until ſeven P. M. when we loſt ſight, from her ſuperior ſailing. I then hauled our wind, and made ſhort tacks all night to fall in with our prize; at day-light ſaw her to windward; at ten P. M. retook her, with ten Frenchmen on board. I learn from the prizemaſter, the brig is called the Papillon, 360 tons burthen, pierced for 18 guns, mounting 14, 4 twelve and 10 nine pounders, manned with 160 men. We had five men killed and four badly wounded. I have to regret the loſs of Lieutenant Dutton, and Mr. Johnſon, boatſwain, amongſt the killed. I beg leave to recommend to your Lordſhip's notice Mr. Marſhall, maſter, for his good conduct during the action. Every praiſe is due to the ſhip's company for their good behaviour. As all our lower maſts, bowſprit, main boom, both topmaſts, and moſt of the yards were ſhot through, with all the ſtanding and running rigging cut, I thought proper to put into Liſbon to repair our damage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HUGH DOWNMAN.

[Another Letter from his Lordſhip mentions the Emerald, Capt. Waller, having captured a French privateer Le Chaſſeur barque, pierced for 16 guns, but mounts only 8, and 72 men.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 31.

Extract of a Letter from Sir John Borlaſe Warren, K. B. Captain of his Majeſty's Ship Canada, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Pertius D'Antioche, the 14th of March 1798.

I BEG leave to inform you, that on the night of the 13th inſt. I ſtood into the Pertius D'Antioche with his Majeſty's ſhips under my orders, and anchored near Baſque Road; and have the ſatisfaction of acquainting you, that the boats of the ſquadron captured the veſſels mentioned on the liſt which accompanied this letter.

A Liſt of Veſſels belonging to the French Republic, captured by the Squadron under the Orders of Commodore Sir John Borlaſe Warren, K. B. in the Pertius D'Antioche, on the 14th of March 1798.

Brig L'Eſperance, from Bourdeaux bound to Nantz, laden with brandy, wine, &c. &c.

Brig Heureux Succes, from Bourdeaux to Rochfort, laden with ditto.

Brig Martin Marie, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

Brig St. Etienne, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

Brig La Virginie, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

Chaſſe Marée St. Julian, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

Chaſſe Marée, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

Chaſſe

Chaſſe Marée, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

Chaſſe Marée, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

[This Gazette likewiſe contains two Extracts of Letters to Sir R. Onſlow; the firſt mentions the ſloop Echo to have fallen in on the 23d inſt. to the northward of Camperdown, with a French cutter privateer, mounting 10 guns, which ſhe drove on ſhore and deſtroyed. The other from Capt. Wallis, of the Proſerpine, ſtating his having detained a Dutch galliot, which he fell in with off St. Abb's Head, the Captain not giving a ſatisfactory account of himſelf.]

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

PARIS.

In the ſitting of the Council of Five Hundred, of the 14th inſtant, Citizen Gauſan delivered a philippic on the ſubject of the intended invaſion of this country. "The hatred againſt the Engliſh Government (ſays he) muſt be national. *A war of extermination* ſhall ſoon be commenced againſt a people who have become an object of execration to all nations on earth. In order to accelerate that moment, let every ſpeaker conclude his ſpeech with the words of Cato—'*Delenda eſt Carthago*;' and let the Preſident riſe each ſitting with theſe words: "*Vengeance againſt the Engliſh Government, the oppreſſer of all nations.*" Received with applauſe, ordered to be printed, and the motion referred to a committee.

Copenhagen, March 29. Citizen Grouvelle, the French Envoy here, chuſing to take umbrage at the Croix de St. Louis worn at this reſidence by various Emigrants and Daniſh Officers, who had formerly ſerved in France, has obtained of our Court the ſuppreſſion of this emblem of the old monarchy, which has accordingly been laid down by royal order a fortnight ago.

The finances have likewiſe been touched upon, and a loan, or rather contribution of ſix millions of Daniſh marks [150,000l.] demanded by Grouvelle a few days ſince. He urges, that his maſters want it, and it is feared he will ſucceed in obtaining at leaſt one-half of the ſum required, by way of quietus, notwithſtanding the great inconvenience which the public purſe muſt feel by this drawback, at a time when the nation is ſtruggling againſt the late diſaſters to which the great fire and a neutral war have expoſed it.

ARRETE OF THE DIRECTORY.

March 31.

The Executive Directory, conſidering the accounts which have been laid before it by the Miniſter of Marine and the Colonies, during his late reſidence at Breſt, and reflecting that the want of concert between the operations of the army and the fleet, intended to ſerve in the expedition againſt England, oppoſes obſtacles to the neceſſary diſpatch, and may retard the ſucceſs of it, iſſues the following arrete:

ART. I. General Buonaparte ſhall repair to Breſt in the courſe of the preſent decade, to take the command of the Army of England.

2. He is inveſted with the controul and direction of all the land and naval ſtores that are to be employed in the expedition againſt England.

3. The preſent arrete ſhall not be printed. The Miniſters of War and of the Marine are charged in their reſpective departments with the execution of it.

MERLIN, Preſident.
LA GARDE, Secretay.

ROME.

The following is the ſpirited letter of the Officers of the French army at Rome to General Berthier, on the ſubject of the peculation of which ſome officers of the Staff had been guilty.

"*Citizen General,*

"The rapid march of the Army of Italy to Rome, to avenge the murder committed upon the perſon of General Duphot, is an undoubted proof of the eagerneſs with which every Frenchman is ready to ſacrifice his life for the liberty and happineſs of his country. Nevertheleſs, certain individuals, inveſted with authority, go through all the richeſt houſes in this city, and carry off the moſt valuable effects without giving any receipt. Such offences ought not to paſs with impunity: they cry for vengeance: they diſgrace the French name, which now in a peculiar manner is calculated to inſpire reſpect throughout the univerſe. Yes; we ſwear by the Eternal, in whoſe temple (the Rotunda) we are aſſembled, that we diſapprove of all the ſpoliations committed in the city of Rome and other places of the Eccleſiaſtical States.

States. We profeſs contempt and hatred for the baſe individuals who have been guilty of them. We ſwear likewiſe, that henceforth we will ceaſe to be the inſtruments of theſe monſters who abuſe our courage. The ſoldiers and the officer ſuffer the ſevereſt diſtreſs from the arrears of their pay being ſo long undiſcharged, and yet the means of payment are great. There are in the military cheſt ſeveral millions, while three millions would be ſufficient to diſcharge the pay which is due to us. We inſiſt upon it that the troops ſhall be paid, and that within twenty-four hours. The accounts of each corps are already made up, conſequently their ordinary pay can be eaſily adjuſted; and, with regard to the arrears ſince Prairial laſt, the accounts can be made up in forty-eight hours. We likewiſe inſiſt, that the effects carried off under various pretexts from houſes and churches belonging to foreign powers with whom we are at peace ſhall be inſtantly reſtored, and that all theſe edifices be reinſtated in the ſituation in which they ſtood before our entry into Rome. Beſides the diſcharge of our pay, we inſiſt upon vengeance being inflicted upon the robberies committed by our ſuperior officers, and by thoſe waſteful and corrupt Adminiſtrations which night and day indulge in the moſt ſcandalous luxury and debauchery. Citizen General, you have complete authority in your hands; it is in your power to exerciſe the utmoſt ſeverity againſt thoſe miſcreants by whom, we repeat, we are diſgraced. We tell you plainly at the ſame time, that if you do not put a ſtop to the exceſſes which prevail, and puniſh the authors of thoſe which have been committed, we throw upon you the diſgrace by which we are threatened, ſince you will then be conſidered as their accomplice in the guilt. We ſtill wiſh to flatter ourſelves, however, that you are innocent, and that your future conduct will prove it; but as the principles which we profeſs in this Addreſs may be miſrepreſented, we appriſe you that we are to ſend a copy of it to the Directory, and procure its inſertion in the Journals of the French Republic. We likewiſe ſhall have it printed, and poſted at Rome in both languages, to prove to the Roman People our innocence, with reſpect to the crimes committed againſt them. If you think it of importance, Citizen General, to poſſeſs our eſteem (that is, the eſteem of the army) you will not loſe a moment in giving us the moſt prompt and complete juſtice.

"Health and reſpect!"

[Followed by three pages of Signatures.]

*** It is worthy of remark, however, that this letter has never been publiſhed entire in the Paris papers. We have tranſlated it from one of the German French Journals.

WEST INDIES.

By the Leeward Iſland Mail we have received ſome very circumſtantial advices of what has paſſed in the Weſt Indies reſpecting Lord Camelford, who was tried by a Court Martial on the 13th of January laſt, at Fort Royal Bay, for the murder of Lieutenant Peterſon, and acquitted.

Antigua, Jan. 23, 1798.

On the 13th inſt. died at Engliſh Harbour, Charles Peterſon, Eſq. Firſt Lieutenant of his Majeſty's ſhip Perdrix. This event was occaſioned by a diſpute between the deceaſed and Lord Camelford, upon the right of commanding at Engliſh Harbour. Lord Camelford commanded his Majeſty's ſloop of war the Favorite, by virtue of an order or warrant from Admiral Harvey; and Mr. Peterſon, though an older lieutenant than Lord Camelford, had lately ſerved on board that ſhip under his command, but having been removed to the Perdrix, and Lord Camelford not having a commiſſion as maſter and commander, Mr. Peterſon being then at Engliſh harbour, ſuppoſing himſelf to be the commanding officer, and, under that idea, iſſued ſome orders to Lord Camelford, which were anſwered by other orders from Lord C. to Mr. Peterſon. Upon Mr. Peterſon's refuſal to obey theſe orders, a Lieutenant, with a party of marines, were ſent to put him under arreſt, and Mr. P. prepared for reſiſtance, and ordered the crew of the Perdrix to arm in his defence. But before any conflict took place, Lord Camelford arrived, went up to Mr. P. and demanded if he would obey his orders or not, and upon being anſwered in the negative, he immediately ſhot him dead upon the ſpot.

An inqueſt was taken by the coroner the next day; but the jury, not being willing to take upon themſelves the determination of the queſtion upon whom the command at Engliſh Harbour had devolved, found only that the deceaſed had been

been ſhot by Lord Camelford in conſequence of a mutiny.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from an Officer in his Majeſty's ſhip Vengeance, dated Antigua, Feb. 9.

" No doubt you have heard of the death of Lieutenant Peterſon, of his Majeſty's Ship Perdrix, who was ſhot by Lord Camelford. The circumſtances are as follow:

" Lord Camelford has the rank of maſter and commander, and has the command of his Majeſty's ſloop of war the Favorite. The Favorite and Perdrix were lying in Engliſh Harbour on Saturday the 13th of January, at which time Captain Fahie, of the Perdrix, was abſent in St. Kitts. Mr. Peterſon was Firſt Lieutenant of the Perdrix. Lord Camelford, as being commanding officer at that time in Engliſh Harbour, ordered Lieutenant Peterſon to row guard in the harbour for that night. This order Lieutenant Peterſon refuſed to obey. Captain Fahie being Lord Camelford's ſenior officer, and his Lordſhip having therefore, in his opinion, no right to give the order. Both ſhips were hauled along-ſide the dock yard, repairing, and the companies of each ſhip collected round the party in the dock yard, where the altercation began. Many words paſſed between the Lieutenant and his Lordſhip, but ſtill Mr. Peterſon refuſed to obey. About twelve of the crew of the Perdrix came to the ſpot armed in a few minutes afterwards, and Lord Camelford brought ſix of his marines to the place, armed alſo. Mr. Peterſon now drew up his men in a line, and he ſtood at their head with a ſword by his ſide; Lord Camelford alſo drew up his ſix men in a line fronting the Perdrix's people, and diſtant about four yards. His Lordſhip then quitted the place for about two minutes, and returned with a piſtol in his hand, which he had borrowed of an officer of the yard. Mr. Peterſon was ſtanding at the head of his men, as before, with his ſword drawn, the point of it reſting on the ground. In this poſition Lord Camelford went up to him with his piſtol in his hand, and ſaid, " Do you ſtill perſiſt in refuſing to obey my orders?" To which the Lieutenant anſwered, " Yes, I do refuſe." On which Lord Camelford inſtantly clapped the piſtol to his right breaſt, and fired. Mr. Peterſon fell on his back immediately, and never ſpoke a word more, or moved, as the ball went entirely through his body. His corpſe was then carried into the capſtan-houſe, where Lord Camelford attended and examined the body. The armed part of the crews of the two ſhips quietly went on board their reſpective ſhips, and Lord Camelford gave himſelf up as a priſoner to Captain Matſon, of the Beaver ſloop of war, in which ſhip he was carried up to the Admiral in Fort Royal Bay, and there tried and acquitted. His Lordſhip gave in a very admirably written defence, containing eighteen pages, very cloſely written. He is now returned to this place, and is again in command of his ſhip. Lieutenant Peterſon was a native of Nevis, of a very reſpectable family there, and quite a youth.

The following is the ſentence of a Court-Martial aſſembled and held on board his Majeſty's ſhip Invincible, in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, the 20th of January 1798, and held by adjournment every day afterwards (Sundays excepted) until the 25th.

Preſent, William Cayley, Eſq. Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Invincible, and Senior Captain of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Preſident.

Captains
Jemmet Mainwaring,
Richard Brown,
Charles Ekins,
and
Alexander S. Burrowes.

The Court (being duly ſworn according to Act of Parliament) in purſuance of an order from Henry Harvey, Eſq. Rear Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels employed and to be employed at Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands, and in the Seas adjacent, proceeded to try the Right Honourable Lord Camelford, acting Commander of his Majeſty's ſloop Favorite, for the death of Lieutenant Charles Peterſon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Perdrix, on the evening of the 13th inſtant, in the naval yard of Antigua; and having heard the whole of the evidence adduced on the occaſion, and what the Priſoner had to offer in his defence, and maturely and deliberately weighed and conſidered the ſame; and being fully ſenſible of the neceſſity of prompt meaſures in caſes of mutiny, are unanimouſly of opinion, that the very extraordinary and manifeſt diſobedience of Lieutenant Peterſon, both before and at the inſtant

of

of his death, to the lawful orders of Lord Camelford, the ſenior Officer at Engliſh Harbour at that time, and the violent meaſures taken by Lieutenant Peterſon to reſiſt the ſame, by arming the Perdrix's ſhip's company, were acts of mutiny highly injurious to the diſcipline of his Majeſty's ſervice: The Court do therefore unanimouſly adjudge, that the Right Honourable Lord Camelford be honourably acquitted, and he is hereby unanimouſly and honourably acquitted accordingly.

WM. CAYLEY.
JEM. MAINWARING,
C. EKINS,
RICH. BROWN.
A. S. BURROWES.

J. H. BRIGGS, Judge Advocate on the occaſion.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 26.

THIS morning Mr. Barrett, of No. 72, Cheapſide, a wholeſale dealer in the Mancheſter line, was apprehended by Lawrence, a City Marſhalman, at the Croſs Keys, on the Surry ſide of Blackfriars Bridge, on a charge of having forged, or being concerned in forging, ſeveral bills on the houſe of Mr. Stanfield, in Watling-ſtreet, who is alſo in the Mancheſter line. On his being firſt apprehended, he denied his name, but on being identified by a perſon who knew him, he reſigned himſelf. When he arrived at the Poultry Compter, he ſent to the Lord Mayor, requeſting he would indulge him with a private hearing, to which his Lordſhip immediately conſented. His examination came on at ſeven o'clock in the evening, previous to which, two officers were ſent to his houſe by his Lordſhip, to ſeize all papers and letters, as it was expected that ſome important matters would be developed reſpecting the forgeries in which Mrs. Adamſon, Wilkinſon, and Kavana, are involved, which turned out to be the fact. Several letters were found, which have been received from houſes in different parts of the country, threatening him with immediate apprehenſion if their bills were not taken up, as they had ſome ſuſpicion they were forgeries. Theſe bills were paid.

It is dreadful to relate the many bills that appeared to be in circulation, purporting to be drawn at Guernſey, America, and various places, payable and accepted in the names of perſons who have no exiſtence, the moſt part of which are directed to be paid at No. 24, Old Change, the late reſidence of Kavana; but almoſt every bill is accepted by a different name.

At the time appointed he was brought before the Lord Mayor at the Manſion-Houſe, when Mr. Stanfield attended his examination, and the bill of 54l. 1s. was produced on which the proſecution was brought, and which bore the indorſement of Mr. Barrett, from whom Mr. Stanfield ſwore he received it. The bill purported to be drawn at Briſtol in America, by Andrew Moxam, on Richard Griffin, No. 24, Old Change, in favour of Samuel Roſs and Son. Proper enquiry had been made, but no ſuch perſon could be found. Mr. Stanfield further depoſed, that he was the holder of two other bills which had been ſhewn to Mr. Barrett, who informed him they would not be honoured, as they were all fictious names. He was accordingly committed to the care of two officers, who each took hold of an arm till they arrived at the gate of the Compter, when the turnkey went forward to open it, and left the priſoner with his partner. Mr. Barrett availed himſelf of the moment, made a ſudden ſpring from under his arm, and effected his eſcape.

APRIL 6. A ſmall party of Gentlemen from the city, compoſed of Meſſrs. John Melliſh (of the houſe of John Gore and Co. of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet), Mr. William Boſanquet, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, and Mr. Peter Pole, of Manſfield-ſtreet, Portland-place, quitted town for Windſor, with a view of taking a few days hunting with his Majeſty's ſtag hounds, theſe Gentlemen accompanied the hounds on Saturday. His Majeſty, underſtanding they were from the city, and gentlemen who ranked highly in the commercial world, directed that a deer of much ſpeed and bottom ſhould be turned out on Tueſday for their diverſion at Langley Broom. A chace of many hours was the conſequence of this arrangement: the deer was turned out about nine o'clock in the morning, and was taken at three in the afternoon, after a run of an unuſual

uſual diſtance, between Chertſey and Staines.

After the chace had ended, the gentlemen returned to the caſtle at Salthill, where Mr. Melliſh had left his carriage, for which place the party ſet off for London immediately after dinner. Poſthorſes were put to the carriage, and they were proceeding on their way to town, when, about half an hour paſt eight, and within a quarter of a mile of the Magpies, on Hounſlow Heath, they were attacked by two footpads, who ſtarted out of a hedge, one of whom ſtood at the heads of the horſes, while the other went to the ſide of the carriage, and, without any previous intimation, inſtantly fired a piſtol, the contents of which paſſed through the window on the left-hand ſide, through the frame of that on the oppoſite ſide. On the windows being put down, the aſſaſſins demanded the fire-arms in the chaiſe; they were informed by the gentlemen there were none, whereupon a ſecond piſtol was diſcharged into the carriage, and their money demanded. Mr. Melliſh gave his watch, Mr. Pole a note-caſe, containing ſome ſmall bank-notes, and Mr. Boſanquet gave them all the money he had in his pocket. Neither of them expreſſed a deſire of reſiſtance, but immediately ſurrendered their property. After the robbers had obtained their booty, and before the carriage was allowed to proceed, a third piſtol was diſcharged from the right-hand ſide of the carriage, the contents of which entering the window in an oblique direction, and, Mr. Melliſh being ſeated in the left corner of the carriage, unfortunately ſtruck him in the forehead. Mr. Pole, who was ſeated in the oppoſite corner, received the gunpowder in his face and eyes, where it lodged, and for a ſhort ſpace of time deprived him of his ſight. The perſon who fired this laſt piſtol, after uttering a moſt horrid oath, directed the boy to drive on. They had not proceeded many yards when Mr. Boſanquet aſked his companions if they had received any injury. To which Mr. Melliſh replied, that he feared he was hit on the head; and, on coming up to the light at the Magpies, his face and clothes were perceived to be covered with blood; the ball from the laſt piſtol had entered his forehead about half inch above the right eye. He was much exhauſted from the loſs of blood, and was carried up ſtairs at the Magpies, and laid on a bed. A meſſenger was diſpatched inſtantly to Hounſlow for aſſiſtance, and Mr. Frogley, an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary of that place, in proceeding thither, was ſtopped and robbed by the ſame gang. The ſeat of the wound was too complicated and difficult perhaps for Mr. Frogley's ſingle interference, and accordingly a meſſenger was diſpatched to London, who brought down Meſſrs. Blizard, Jones, and Ruſh; by whoſe united aid, however, the ſituation of the bullet could not be diſcovered. Mr. Melliſh died on Sunday.

11. The Commiſſion for the trial of the perſons in cuſtody for High Treaſon, was opened at Maidſtone before the Juſtices Buller and Heath; and on Thurſday morning Mr. O'Conner, Mr. O'Coigley, Mr Binns, Mr. Alley, Jeremiah Leary (Mr. O'Conner's ſervant) were brought to the bar.

Mr. Juſtice Buller informed them, that the Grand Jury of the county had found a bill of indictment againſt them for High Treaſon; that the Court intended to adjourn to the 30th inſtant, when they would be arraigned, and that probably their trials would come on the next day. He then aſked if the priſoners had any thing to pray of the court.

Mr. O'Conner ſaid, he wiſhed to know if he was informal in aſking whether his trial could not be put off till a later day, as he might have occaſion to bring witneſſes from Ireland.

Mr. Juſtice Buller anſwered, that the Court could ſay nothing to that; but that, if he wiſhed to have counſel aſſigned him, it could now be done. Mr. Plomer and Mr. Dallas are ſaid to be his Counſel

Mr. Binns deſired that Mr. Gurney might be aſſigned as one of his Counſel; Mr. Alley made the ſame requeſt for Mr. Ferguſon; and Jeremiah Leary for Mr. Scott. The Court gave orders accordingly.

The opening of the commiſſion brought a great number of perſons to Maidſtone. The principal inns were quite crowded. The witneſſes for the Crown were thirty-one in number.

The following is an extract from the Charge of Judge Buller:

"Our enquiries, as appears by our commiſſion, are to be confined to High Treaſon and Miſ-priſion of Treaſon. It was the happineſs of this country, for a ſeries of years to be almoſt ſtrangers to the crime of Treaſon, until new principles and opinions were adopted in France, and which have unfortunately miſled the minds of unthinking people, and

and which were broached by the diſcontented in this Country, who have purſued means which tend to the introduction of the ſame kind of anarchy and confuſion which lately prevailed in France. Powerful as theſe opinions have been in France, and extenſive as have been their influence, they cannot make way in the minds and affections of the ſteady and the ſober part of the people of this country; becauſe our Conſtitution ſhews us, that men may, with us, live happy if they pleaſe; and the Law ſhows equal protection from the higheſt to the loweſt, to all the members of our community. In the preſent ſtate of our conſtitution and government, we have nothing to fear from power and authority, for the civil magiſtrate can only act on the advice of others, and they are reſponſible for their conduct, and cannot give any advice but ſuch as the law of the realm ſanctions. We have full ſecurity for our freedom, for no law can be enacted which will not render every member of the Legiſlative Body liable to its effect, as well as the pooreſt ſubject in the realm; and the law, while it reſtrains vice, is alſo the ſecurity of virtue. There is not in this country one rule or meaſure of action for the rich, and another for the poor; both are equally governed by the law: rank, fortune, and authority have, with us, no power to oppreſs the needy; every crime which one man may commit towards another is prohibited, and the aggreſſor is puniſhed by the law. Every grievance which a man feels, every injury he ſuſtains, is redreſſed and repaired by the law. It is in this ſyſtem of human ſociety, that true and valuable equality conſiſts. Difference of rank and ſtation is the certain effect of ſuch a ſyſtem; men, by ſuperior talents and ſuperior application, excel their neighbours, and virtue itſelf would be left without one of its happieſt incentives, if the prudent and induſtrious were put upon a footing with the diſſipated and idle.

"It may, perhaps, ſeem ſtrange to ſome, that a number of men ſhould wiſh to adopt another form of Government; but it was the obſervation of a very wiſe man, "that he who goes and tells the people that they are not ſo well governed as they ought to be, will never want hearers." The reaſon for it is a very plain one; the ſecrets that belong to a Government, the difficulties and perplexities of it are great, and almoſt innumerable; they are alſo, many of them at leaſt, inevitable, and the people at large have not ſufficient judgment to conſider duly of theſe things. Among theſe diſadvantages, that are inſeparable from every State, much miſchief may be done by deſigning men; much miſchief has been done by dwelling on imperfections which are inſeparable from every human ſyſtem, and by imputing all the evils which happen to a State, to the general corruption of its rulers; by which artifice the people are taught that they ought, for their own ſafety, to take the Government into their own hands. They would do well to conſider, whether any change of Government could ſerve them. They would do well to remember, that Government, even if Monarchy were no part of it, muſt, from the nature of the thing, ſoon fall into the hands of a few, and the condition of the maſs of the people would not be in the leaſt improved. Under our preſent ſyſtem, we ſee daily that private individuals, by the due and diligent application of their talents, acquire large fortunes, and obtain the higheſt ranks and honours; of the truth of this, the inſtances are numerous in every department. But as no State ever did, nor ever could, ſatisfy all deſcriptions of men, we have had, and we ſtill have, thoſe who are diſcontented. One man thinks his merits are neglected, and imputes the fault to the Government under which he lives, although, in truth, he may over-rate his value.

"Others have brought themſelves to indigence, or embarraſſment, by their own imprudence, and conceive that a general change of things will better their condition; ſuch deſcriptions of men look to anarchy and confuſion as the chance of their relief. In the due adminiſtration of the Law, and the regular courſe of Government, they can hope for no advantage. They are in haſte to better their condition; they therefore wiſh for that diſorder in the State, by which they hope, but they vainly hope, to obtain in a day, and on the ſudden, that affluence and honour, which is properly the reward only of a virtuous and long life. Such men have exiſted, more or leſs numerouſly, at all times, and it has been the policy of the Law of England to check and thwart their views. To guard againſt ſuch turbulent ſpirits, the common Law, and alſo the Statute, have made various proviſions."

His Lordſhip then went into a deſcription of the various acts and intents which conſtitute High Treaſon, and concluded with aſſuring the Jury, that the

Court would be ready on every occaſion, when they were in doubt, to aid them with their advice.

13. This evening, at ſeven o'clock, Mr. Sylveſter, and three other meſſengers belonging to the Duke of Portland's office, together with three Bow-ſtreet officers, and Emmerſon, beadle of Manchester, arrived in town from that place with the following perſons apprehended by them on Tueſday night and Wedneſday morning, on ſuſpicion of High Treaſon, viz. James Dixon, James Hughes, and Andrew Dogherty, weavers; John Dodds, a taylor; William Cowdrey, a printer; Moſes Fry, a taylor; Thomas Towle, a ſpinner; and William Chetham, a cotton-manufacturer. They were all ſafely lodged in the Houſe of Correction in Cold-bath fields. They were eſcorted to London by different parties of the military. An attempt was made at Manchester to reſcue Hughes, which, by the vigilance of the officers, was defeated. The papers found upon the priſoners are left in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Floud.

The brother of Cowdrey was alſo apprehended, but nothing appearing to criminate him, he was diſcharged at Manchester. All the above priſoners, except Chetham and Cowdrey, are Iriſhmen.

It is aſſerted, that the perſons brought from Manchester are accuſed of having adminiſtered an oath, ſuppoſed ſimilar to that of the United Iriſh, to 150 ſoldiers, and many others.

One of the Cowdreys was lately employed as a compoſitor on one of the London anti-miniſterial prints. His father, if we miſtake not, is in cuſtody for having printed a libel.

19. The moſt fortunate diſcoveries of the deſigns of the traitors to their country have reſulted from the apprehending of the perſons at Manchester. Sixteen perſons belonging to the London Correſponding Society were the night before laſt taken into cuſtody, and at twelve o'clock laſt night, another diviſion of the Society (and we believe the head of it) called the Executive Committee, whilſt ſitting in high conſult.

This Committee had long met, very ſecretly, in a large old building in the paſſage leading out of Newcaſtle-ſtreet, Strand, into Craven-buildings. Sixteen members of the Society were laſt night found ſitting, with a box, books, papers, &c. and ſeveral deſks, as if the ſecretaries of the different diviſions were there to take down the minutes of the reſolutions of the Executive Committee. There was alſo an elevated ſeat like a pulpit. Eight of theſe democrats were firſt conveyed to Carpmeal's, in Bow-ſtreet, while the other eight remained under guard: the ſecond eight were afterwards taken away, and all of them were lodged in ſecure cuſtody. The box, with the papers and the books tied on the outſide of it, was taken away by the King's Meſſenger.

Among the various papers that have been found in poſſeſſion of the confederacy, is a letter from the Correſponding Society to their coadjutors at Manchester, complaining *that they have no arms*, and that for want of them they cannot act with any conſiderable effect. In anſwer to this application, they are told by *their brethren* at Manchester, "The beſt arms you can employ is FIRE!"

Further arreſts of members of the Correſponding Society were made the next day, both in town and country. In a houſe in Cow Croſs, where ſome of them were taken, 500 pikes and daggers were found.

Among thoſe arreſted in Craven Houſe were Lemaitre, who was implicated in the plot for attempting to kill the King by means of an air-gun; Galloway, Secretary; and Hodgſon, the hatter, of Weſtminſter. They had long aſſembled in the room. The houſe was kept by an old woman, and is inhabited by other perſons. This old woman, in ſweeping the floor, picked up a card, which, upon ſhewing to ſome perſons, diſcovered the buſineſs of the meetings. It is ſuppoſed that ſome very important information has been obtained.

Among the papers ſeized belonging to the Committee of the Correſponding Society, was one called "The Torch, or a Light to enlighten the Nations of Europe in their way towards Peace and Happineſs," partly extracted from a blaſphemous French publication, tending to excite, by way of dialogue, the middling and lower orders of the people, and the ſoldiery, againſt the Legiſlative, Eccleſiaſtical, and Magiſterial authorities.

Bone, the Bookſeller (who kept in Lower Holborn a Reading Room for the Democrats), and Spence, in Little Turnſtile, who publiſhed *Pigs' Meat, or Food for Swine*, are among the perſons arreſted.

Plymouth,

Plymouth, April 3. We are extremely concerned to announce the loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip the Pallas, of 32 guns, the Hon. Capt. Curzon.

The Pallas arrived in Plymouth Sound on Tueſday morning, from a cruize off the coaſt of France. Soon after ſhe anchored, a heavy gale of wind came on from the S. by W. attended with a moſt tremendous ſea, which continued with increaſing violence until about ſeven o'clock on Wedneſday morning, when ſhe parted with one of her anchors, and drove much nearer to the ſhore before her other anchors could bring her up. The yards and topmaſts were then ſtruck, and ſhe rode with an apparent degree of ſafety until half paſt eight, when ſhe again began to drive. The crew now cut away all her maſts, to prevent her holding ſo much wind; but, notwithſtanding all their exertions, ſhe did not bring up, though with three anchors a-head, until the after part ſtruck upon the rocks in the Bay, between Withy Hedge and Mount Batten Point. The tide, by this time, was at ſtrong ebb, and the ſhip remained with her head to the ſea, being kept in that ſituation by means of her cables and anchors until a quarter paſt three o'clock, the ſea making a free and tremendous break over her. Though now quite aground abaft, the ſea raiſed her fore-part ſo much, that the cables parted, and the ſurf heaving her broad-ſide round, beat againſt her with ſo much fury, that ſhe was every minute completely hid from the view of the ſpectators. Whilſt in this ſituation, every hope of the crew being ſaved ſeemed at an end; but providentially, from the circumſtance of her drawing leſs water forward than abaft, every ſucceeding ſurf forced her bow round nearer to the land, until ſhe got again nearly end on with her ſtern to the ſea. The ſhip being now quite aground, fore and aft, ſhe was thus made to heel towards the ſhore, and by the latter fortunate circumſtance, the crew were ſheltered from the violent beat of the ſea, and expoſed only to the ſpray, which every minute formed a cloud over them. In this ſtate the ſhip lay till eleven o'clock, when the crew were out of danger, and by noon the tide had left her ſo as to enable the officers and men to get aſhore with ſafety. The gale abated about one, and the crew, with the people from the dock yard, began to get out the ſtores, the greater part of which will be ſaved. A more melancholy ſcene, for at leaſt two hours, could not be witneſſed, as no other proſpect appeared during that time than the loſs of the whole crew, becauſe, in their then ſituation, no aſſiſtance could poſſibly be given to them, either on the land or ſea ſide. On board the Pallas, one man only loſt his life, and he was killed by the fall of the main-maſt. The ſhip was reduced to ſuch a ſtate of wreck, that ſhe could not be got off, and it was expected ſhe would fall to pieces the next flood tide.

A boat belonging to the Canada, in attempting to go to the relief of the Pallas, was upſet, and Mr. Maſſey, acting Lieutenant of the Canada, and three ſeamen, were unfortunately drowned.

MARRIAGES.

FEBRUARY 26.

HENRY Hartley, eſq. barriſter at law, to Lady Louiſa Lumley.

MARCH 13. Henry Revel Reynolds, eſq. to Miſs Ann Mitford.

24. Sir Thomas Trollope, bart. to Miſs Thorold, daughter of Sir John Thorold, bart.

APRIL 10. James Mackintoſh, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Allen, of Creſſely, in the county of Pembroke.

Dr. Cory, maſter of Emmanuel College, and vice-chancellor of Cambridge, to Miſs Apthorpe, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Apthorpe, prebendary of Finſbury.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MARCH 9.

AT Berkeley, N. Hickes, esq.

11. At Burford, Oxfordshire, Thomas Willes, esq.

14. At Salisbury, in her 90th year, Mrs. Long, relict of Walter Long, esq of that city.

16. At Blackheath hill, Greenwich, aged 56, Mrs. Mary Snodgrass, wife of Gabriel Snodgrass, esq. surveyor of the East India Company's shipping.

At Chichester, James Lloydd, esq.

17. At Hayes, Middlesex, Mr. John Smith, late of St. John's, Westminster.

At King's Mills, near Inverness, Mr. Geo. Beane, writer.

18. At Bath, the Rev. John A. Hunter, son of Dr. Hunter, of York.

At Gloucester, Abraham Rudhall, esq.

Mr. William Jenkins, one of the clerks of the Bank, of a decline. He was remarkable for his height, and was buried, by permission of the Governors of the Bank, in the ground within that building, which formerly was the burial ground of St. Christopher's church. He was aged 31 years, and his outer coffin measured more than 8 feet in length.

19. Mr. Ravenhill, dancing master, at Shrewsbury.

20. Mr. Robert Parnell, apothecary, in Holborn.

Mr. Marmaduke Vavasour, tanner, of Oulton, near Leeds.

At Mossyvale, near Lisburne, Mr. James Agnew Linnen, merchant.

Lately, at Hull, aged 38 years, the Rev. Thomas Carter, late minister of the Ebenezer chapel, Dagger-lane, in that town.

21. In Cowley-street, Westminster, Captain Nathaniel Bateman, of the royal navy.

At Newcastle upon Tyne, Captain Walter Saunders, of the East Middlesex militia.

At Hallifax, Yorkshire, Mr. Michael Dillon, merchant, of Dublin.

At Dronfield, Yorkshire, aged 94 years and 11 months, Mrs. Anne Ockley, daughter of the Rev. Simon Ockley, professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge in the reign of Queen Anne, and author of The History of the Saracens, and other learned works.

Mr. Thomas Wroe, formerly merchant at Leeds.

22. At Hackney, Mr. Gatfield, sen.

At Winchester, the Countess Dowager of Banbury.

In Grafton-street, Mr. Haywood, brother in law to Lord Howe.

23 At Howsfield Grove, Palmer's Green Edmonton, in his 82d year, Mr. Isaac Smith, many years partner in the house of Freance and Barclay, bankers, Lombard street.

At Downton. Mr. Sheffield, surgeon there.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas Parker, adjutant of the Ayrshire fencible cavalry.

At Winchester, Mrs. Eden, relict of Dr. Eden, prebendary and archdeacon of that cathedral.

At Liverpool, Captain Peter Lawson.

24. Mr. Thomas Jackson, of the Norwich company of comedians, aged 57. He formerly performed two or three seasons at the Haymarket.

The Rev. Mr. Montgomery, of Milton, near Northampton.

Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart. of Berdingbury, Warwickshire.

25. Colin Campbell, comptroller of the customs at Campbeltown.

26. William Gill, esq. aged 78, many years a wholesale stationer in Abchurch-lane. He was some time common-council-man for Walbrook ward, for which district he was chosen alderman in 1781, served the office of sheriff that year, and lord-mayor in 1788-9.

At Monmouth, Harford Jones, esq. in his 60th year.

At Sheffield, the Rev. John Harmer, dissenting minister: he was seized, at the shop of Messrs. Ridguard and Bennet, booksellers, with the *angina pectoris*, and expired immediately.

27. At Goldstone, near Sandwich, John Curling, esq.

At Lewes, Sussex, Mrs. Lane, relict of Thomas Lane, M. D.

28. Mr. Ingleby, in the 117th year of his age, who had been 95 years a domestic in the family of Lady Webster.

30. Mr. John Seaman, of Middlewich, Cheshire, aged 81.

31. At High Wycombe, Bucks, Thos. Shrimpton, esq.

Mr. Stephen Jeffard, of the Isle of Thanet, aged 81 years,

Lately, in the Lock Hospital, on Lazar's hill, Dublin, the once beautiful and much admired Mrs. Porter.

APRIL 1. The Right Hon. Louisa Lady Willoughby de Broke, in her 60th year. She was sister to the late Earl of Guildford and the present Bishop of Winchester.

At Yateley, Hants, aged 75, Joseph Edgar, esq. late of Weymouth.

Mr. Matthew Kitchin, of Birmingham.

At Hallow Park, Worcestershire, Thomas Berwick, esq. late of Frampton upon Severn, Gloucestershire.

2. At Bristol Hotwells, in his 19th year, Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, bart. of Tissington, in Derbyshire.

At

At Edinburgh, Lady Maxwell, wife of Sir William Maxwell.

At Clapham Common, Samuel B. Parkman, esq. of Boston, in America.

At Lichfield, Mr. Samuel Harrison, alderman of that city.

3. Mr. Richard Lobb, of Lambeth, formerly a bookseller at Chelmsford, and for 18 years editor of a periodical publication.

Robert Barton, esq. of Rownhams, in the county of Hants, aged 90.

Major Woolhead, esq. of the navy office.

4. At Woolwich, Major-General Phipps, of the corps of royal engineers.

The Rev. Henry Jenner, vicar of Great Bedwin, and chaplain to the Earl of Aylesbury.

At Portsmouth, William Carter, esq. several times mayor of that borough.

John Parsons, esq. of Rickmansworth, Herts.

5. Mrs. Gregson, wife of Mr. Gregson, of Apothecaries Hall.

Michael Downs, esq. of Piccadilly, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the liberty of Westminster.

6. At Llanelly, in Caermarthenshire, Sir Edward Mansill, bart. of Straday, in that county.

Mr. Moses Willats, of the Poultry.

J. White, esq. collector of the port of Malton.

8. At Dulwich, Thomas Wright, esq. alderman of Candlewick ward. He was elected alderman of Candlewick ward in 1777, on the resignation of Sir Charles Asgil; was sheriff in 1779; and lord-mayor in 1785.

At Islington, in his 39th year, Mr. Samuel Lightfoot, merchant.

9. At Exton, in Rutlandshire, the Rt. Hon. Henry Noel, Earl of Gainsborough, and Viscount Campden.

Mr. Hugh Ingram, merchant, Billiter-square, Fenchurch street.

John Mellish, esq. of Albemarle street, and of Hemels, Herts. from being shot by an highwayman a few days before.

At Buccleugh place, David Simpson, esq.

In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, George Lord Headley, member for Ripon, in Yorkshire.

At Hendon, aged near fourscore, Mr. John Willock, father of Mr. Willock, of Golden-square.

10. William Bluitt, esq. alderman of York, in his 66th year.

At Peebles, Francis Russell, esq.

At Kelso, Mr. George Elliott, sen. bookseller.

In Kildare-street, Dublin, Arthur Lord Viscount Harberton.

Lately, at Carmarthen, Mr. John Williams, minister of the gospel.

11. At Moreton, near Edinburgh, Charles Irvine, esq. of Tobago.

12. At Chiswick, Alexius Elcock, esq. in his 85th year.

At Hertwell Heath, Frederic Commerel, esq.

James Hamilton, esq. clerk of the survey of the dock-yard, Chatham.

13. Mr. Joseph Johnson, Crane-court, Fleet-street.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish square, Matthew Johnson, esq late lieutenant-colonel of the 60th regiment, and gentleman usher of his majesty's privy chamber.

14. Mr. William Bellis, yeoman, aged 77, whose father and grandfather, with himself, had filled different offices in the parish of Edmonton for nearly two centuries.

Mrs. Rivett, wife of Thos. Rivett, rector of Moresfield, Sussex.

15. On Tower hill, aged 66, Mr. John March, an eminent printer.

In Cannonbury row, Islington, the Rev. John Williams, LL D. above 40 years a minister among the dissenters.

Lately, aged 91, Mr. Richard Sladen, of Coleford.

16. At Ripon, in Yorkshire, in his 90th year, John Terry, esq. alderman, and father of that corporation.

George Pearson, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Durham, receiver general for the bishop, and deputy register of the court of chancery in that city.

17. In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Lady Robert Bertie, relict of the late Lord Robert Bertie, uncle to the late Duke of Ancaster.

Lately, at Halle, a Prussian university, in Saxony, where he was professor of natural philosophy, the celebrated Dr. Forter, who accompanied Captain Cook on his voyage round the world.

18. Captain Wightman, of the Royal Surry regiment of militia.

Lately, at Plymouth, Captain F. Cole, late commander of La Revolutionaire, of 44 guns.

20 At Knightsbridge, John Downes, esq. of Staverton, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Hamburgh, John Burrowes, esq. one of the oldest members of the company of merchant adventurers of England residing in that city.

Lieutenant Thornton, of the invalids, at St. Marcou.

At Jamaica, Mr. Dawson Clowes, eldest son of Charles Clowes, esq of Iver, Bucks, a midshipman on board the Magdalene frigate.

EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR APRIL 1798.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
24			49½ a ⅝			73													
25	Sunday																		
26			49⅝ a ¾			73⅛												14l. 14s.	
27			49⅝ a ¾															14l. 14s.	
28			49⅝ a ¾			73⅛													
29			49¾ a ⅞			73¼												14l.	
30			50 a ⅛			73¼													
31			49¾ a 50			73⅜													
1	Sunday																		
2			49¾			73½												14l.	
3			49⅝ a ¾			73¼													
4			49⅝ a ½			72¼													
5			49⅝ a ⅝			72½													
6																			
7	118¼	49	49½ a ⅝		59⅝	72½	139 16	6											
8	Sunday																		
9																			
10																			
11	118½	49	49½ a ⅞		59⅝	72¾	139-16	515-16					149¼						
12		48¾	49⅛ a ¼		59½	72½	13½						149						
13		48½	49⅛ a ¼		59¾	72½	13½												
14		48⅝	49 a ¼		59⅝	72⅝	13½						149¼						
15	Sunday																		
16		48¼	49 a ⅛		59	72¼				48¼									
17	117¾	48⅜	49 a ¼		59⅛	72⅜	137-16	6⅛							18 dis.				
18		48½	49⅛ a ¼		59¼	72⅜	137-16	61-16											
19	118	48½	49 a ⅛		59⅛	72¼	137-16	61-16					148½						
20	117½	48¼	49⅞		59	72	137-16	6					148						
21	117	47¾	48⅜ a ½		58¾	72⅛	13¼	6											
22	Sunday																		
23		47¾	48⅜ a ⅝		58¾	71½	13¼	6											

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.